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THIRTY-FOUR YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN BURNET COUNTY.
MOVED TO AUSTIN 1894.

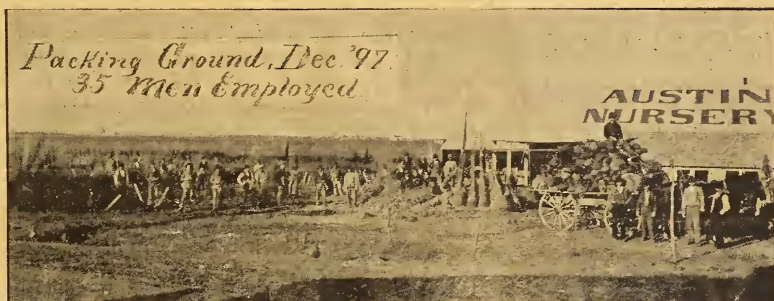
FALL OF 1899

SPRING OF 1900

CATALOGUE

OF THE

AUSTIN NURSERY



F. T. RAMSEY,
PROPRIETOR.

AUSTIN, TEXAS.

RESIDENCE, OFFICE AND GROUNDS NEAR ELECTRIC CAR LINE,
HYDE PARK.

... Greeting ...

IN this, our Twenty-Fourth Annual Catalogue, we desire to return our thanks to all our friends and customers for their very liberal patronage, and our increasing business assures us that our efforts to please them have not been in vain. We are now conveniently located in the northern limits of Austin, on black land as good as our old place in Burnet county, forty miles north of here; and, as the climatic conditions are so nearly the same, our thirty-five years' experience there is not lost.

With the experience of a lifetime, our large collection of tested varieties, fresh land, superior shipping facilities and reduced prices, we hope to merit a large patronage.

Visitors are always welcome. We shall always take pleasure in showing you through our nursery.

How we Handle Stock.

We long since abandoned the barbarous method of gouging trees out of the ground with pick and spade, breaking and splitting the roots; and substituted therefor a patent digger, which glides smoothly under the trees and enables us to remove them from the soil with roots almost entire and practically uninjured by the operation. Our old customers will verify the claim that our system of packing is equal, if not superior, to that of any nursery in the United States. In the future, as in the past, it shall be our endeavor to supply our customers with the very best nursery stock that science, skill, and money can produce, at the very lowest possible cost.

We Grow Our Trees, etc., exclusively on the black land peculiar to Central Texas, and our stock is larger and more complete this year than ever before; and we hope, by growing extra fine trees at reduced prices, to merit the patronage of every one of our old customers and to get trial orders from a large number of buyers who have never patronized us before.

Business Notices.

Our Shipping Season begins about November 10, and extends to March 20.

Selection of Varieties—Except where particular varieties are wanted, it is a good idea to leave the selection to us, stating the general character of soil, situation, whether the fruit is wanted for market or home use, the desired time of ripening, etc. We are well acquainted with the requirements of the different sections of Texas, and no doubt in most instances can make a better selection than the customer himself. In some cases, when we can not furnish the varieties ordered, we shall substitute others which we deem equal or superior, unless instructed not to do so.

We Guarantee Safe Arrival, in good condition, of our trees and plants. Complaints, if any, must be made on receipt of goods; we will not hold to our guarantee if this condition is not strictly complied with. Should any mistakes or omission occur, we beg to be notified, and promise speedy and ample reparation.

True to Name—We warrant every tree and plant sent out by us to be true to name. We keep our stock pure and true, but mistakes are liable to occur; in such cases we will refund the cost of mislabeled trees.

We Pay Express on Orders for \$3 or Over—In order that our customers may know exactly what their trees will cost, we prepay express to any point in the State on orders for not less than three dollars' worth of stock.

Our Traveling Salesmen are hereby commended to the public. We endeavor, as far as possible, to secure the services of salesmen well known by the people to whom they sell, and who are competent to give the particular information required in the selection of an orchard

for any location, and who being perfectly familiar with our varieties, can give any special information that may be desired. They do not sell at fancy prices, but at the prices quoted in this Catalogue. Our object in employing salesmen is simply to place our stock before the public, and we pay them cheerfully, believing that those who buy from us once will continue to do so. While we commend our salesmen to the confidence and kindness of the public, we may be deceived by some, hence we are not responsible for their debts and for special contracts they may make, and especially verbal ones which are not written on face of order.

Explicit Directions should be given for marking and shipping orders. If express office is different from postoffice, this should be stated on the order sheet.

Terms Cash—Remittances should be made by postoffice or express orders, or by bank draft on Austin or New York. All accounts are due and payable at Austin. Those with whom we are not acquainted will please send cash with order or instruct us to ship C. O. D.*

If Anything Dies within six months from time of delivery, I replace it at half price, and if the bill amounts to three dollars I pay express to any express office in Texas.

Get Familiar with trees and plants by subscribing for and reading *The Horticultural Gleaner*, of Austin, 50 cents a year; and Texas Farm and Ranch, of Dallas, \$1.00 a year. I enjoy selling to well posted customers. Write the De La Mare Publishing Co., of 170 Fulton Street, New York, for catalogue of books for Farmers, Fruit Growers, and Florist.

See inside back cover for Directions for Planting.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

PEACHES—STANDARD VARIETIES.

Prices: Strong one-year-old trees, 4 to 6 feet, strictly first-class, 15 cents; \$12.00 per 100. Second-class, nice, straight trees, 3 to 4 feet, 10 cents; \$8.00 per 100.

FREESTONE PEACHES.

- SNEED.** The earliest grown, 6 to 10 days earlier than Alexander; medium size, white, with red cheek, fine flavor. Very valuable. Every orchard should have it. It is of the Chinese strain and is perhaps the only peach that ripens absolutely before Alexander. We have a large stock and put them at our common low price. Last spring many three-year-old trees bore full, and when the last were pulled, Alexander was barely beginning to ripen.
- ALEXANDER.** The reliable old standard early. Tree vigorous and productive. Fruit large, red. No orchard is complete without it. Ripens the last days of May.
- AMSDEN, EARLY ARKANSAS TRAVELER and BRIGGS' RED MAY.** Are so thoroughly identical with Alexander in every particular that we can see no difference in them.
- JAPAN DWARF BLOOD.** Bright color, healthy, fine shaped trees, not quite so tall as other varieties. Ripens with or before Alexander.
- JESSIE KERR.** Ripens with and resembles Alexander. Handsome, prolific.
- RAMSEY'S EARLY.** Wonderfully productive; ripens between Alexander and Rivers. Pale color with dash of carmine; juicy; not large.
- TRIUMPH.** Medium size, red; heavy bearer. Every orchard should contain some. June 10.
- RIVERS.** Large, productive, juicy; white with delicate blush. June 10.
- SPENCE.** A seedling found by Mr. Robert Spence in east Austin and first propagated by him. Ripens with Rivers and is same color but larger and not so tender.
- HYNES.** Medium; round, firm, red. June 10.
- WALDO.** Vigorous grower, very prolific, medium, bright yellowish red, flesh white, red at pit; rich, juicy, fine quality. June 10. Specially valuable for the coast country.
- COLON.** Large oblong. White overspread with red. Flesh white, streaked with red; juicy. Ripens last of June.
- EARLY CHINA.** Large, very prolific. Is proving a great favorite here and also toward the coast.
- ALICE HAUPT.** Originated from seed of Chinese Cling, with Captain Haupt, of Hays county. Large, beautiful creamy skin and white flesh; delicious, vigorous and sure bearer. July 5.
- ST. JOHN.** Large, yellow, with red cheek; beautiful. June 15.
- HONEY.** Medium size, oblong, pointed, very sweet. Should not be planted north of Austin. Blooms early, but bears well. Adapted to South Texas.
- TRIANA.** Large, slightly pointed. White, covered with red; high quality.
- AMELIA.** Very large, delicate texture and color. Commands highest price. July 5.
- FAMILY FAVORITE.** Large, white flesh with pretty red cheek where exposed. Very sure bearer; Thurber type. Fine for market or family. July 5.
- BURNET.** A Texas seedling; resembles Crawford, but a much heavier bearer and brighter color. July 5.
- CRAWFORD'S EARLY.** Large, showy; flesh yellow; medium bearer but fine seller. July.
- MATHEWS' BEAUTY.** A new Georgia peach of extraordinary value. Not tested.
- PALLAS.** Very sure; white with red side. We think it should be in every orchard. July 1.
- MOUNTAIN ROSE.** Large, nearly round, skin white, washed with carmine; flesh white, tinged with pink; quality first rate. July 1 to 5.
- CHAMPION.** (New.) Highly recommended for an early, large sized peach; creamy white with red cheek. July 1.
- JOE JOHNSON.** A large, white July peach, with red cheek, introduced by the Bowie fruit growers. It has won a fine reputation.
- FOSTER.** Large, yellow, resembles Crawford's Early, but superior in every respect. July 5 to 10.
- REEVES' FAVORITE.** Large, yellow flesh; juicy and buttery; very sweet, good. July 15.
- CROSBY.** (New.) Medium, fine rich yellow color with streaks and shades of carmine. Not acid. It is claimed that it bears every year. Often called Frost Proof. July 20.
- THURBER.** Medium to large. Perhaps the most constant bearer of all peaches. Rather white flesh and skin with faintly colored cheek. Every orchard should have it. July 10 to 20.
- ADMIRABLE FREE.** An old well known valuable peach. Reliable.

GREAT LLANO. Originated in Llano county, and bore in our orchard last summer. Immensely productive. White, with slight blush.

ELBERTA. Tree a rank grower of the Chinese style, but bears a large yellow, red cheeked peach, resembling Crawford's Late: fine flavor, firm but not tough. Will ship any distance. One of the best for home, market, evaporating or canning; sure bearer. July 25.

HOLLER. This is a peach growing in Mr. Holler's orchard. (The peach king of Travis county.) It is an old Eastern variety not identified. It is his favorite for family use and for market. It is a freestone, yellow flesh, of high quality and bears annually. Ripens last of July.

MIXON FREE. Large, creamy white with fine blush. Fruit is uniform, deservedly popular. Last of July.

ONDERDONK. Large, yellow skin shaded with red. Flesh yellow and rich. A sure bearer around Austin and a great favorite on the coast.

STUMP THE WORLD. Similar to Mixon Free. Considered by many the best all-round peach. July 25 to August 5.

SNOW. Free, medium size, pure white from skin to seed: superb flavor, tender and fine for cream. August 1.

GALVESTON. Fruit of medium size, pale color, but a prolific and regular bearer. Valuable in Southern Texas.

GOLDEN SEPTEMBER. Large, yellow, productive: fine quality.

CRAWFORD'S LATE. Very large and

handsome. Rich yellow with just a little red. August 5.

ARBELL. Probably an Indian variety: fruit of good size; flesh rich yellow and of very highest quality. Mr. Allen, of Belton, wrote me he could sell no other peaches while this is in season. August 15.

PICQUETT. Large, yellow, red cheek, good quality. Early September.

LADY PALMERSTON. Large, yellow marbled with crimson; very rich, perhaps the best September freestone for this section. September 1.

SALWAY. Large, rich yellow splashed with red where exposed; good quality. Late September

HILL'S CHILL. Medium, yellow skin, and flesh sweet.

MISS MAY. The finest October freestone that has come under our observation. The fruit is medium to large, white with red blush; begins to ripen the last of October, and continues in fruit until checked by freezes, sometimes as late as December 5. A fair eating peach, and when cooked for the table, superior to the finest canned peaches, possessing a delightful fresh flavor peculiarly its own. Very valuable for canning; regular and heavy bearer. October and November.

EVERBEARING PEACH. A novelty introduced by Mr. Berckmans, of Georgia. It is claimed that its season of ripening extends from the first of July until the first of September. Price, 50 cents each.

CLING PEACHES.

As many prefer cling to freestone peaches, on account of superior firmness and flavor, we have spared neither trouble nor expense to get a perfect succession of cling varieties. For preserving, drying, etc., clings are the most valuable, and when canned whole, with a little sugar, are superior in flavor to all other peaches. Our list below is unquestionably the finest ever offered in this section, giving a succession of fruit from June to November. The prices are the same as for freestones.

MAMIE ROSS. The finest early cling that we have been able to discover; ripens with or just after Early Rivers. A seedling of Chinese Cling, which it very much resembles. Fruit almost as large as that of Chinese Cling; white, nearly covered with delicate carmine; flesh white, juicy and of good quality; a regular and very prolific bearer. June 15.

ROGERS. Introduced by Mr. Kirkpatrick, who says it is similar to Mamie Ross, but finer and later.

TABER. A grandson of Honey. A blood clingstone. Ripens June 20.

RED RIVER. Above medium size, white with rosy cheek; quite sure bearer. June 30.

GARTHER. Until recently considered the earliest cling; of good quality; a regular bearer. June 30.

MORNING STAR. Originated with us. Large, often measuring ten inches; yellow,

almost covered with bright red; very attractive—excellent. June 10.

COMAL. Origin, Comal county. Large, dark yellow with red cheek. Highly recommended.

DUFF. In appearance it is like a fine Crawford Early, but is three times as productive and of very superior quality. I commend it as one of the very best for family use and for market. July 5.

R. E. LEE. A seedling of Chinese Cling. Large, creamy white, mottled and washed with carmine; flesh creamy white, red at the stone; very melting, juicy and pleasant to the taste. July 5 to 15.

CHINESE CLING. Largest size, oval; clear straw color, beautifully marbled with red; flesh white, extremely juicy, sweet and rich. The largest of the peach family, but a shy bearer. July 10 to 31.

✓ **STONEWALL JACKSON.** A seedling of Chinese Cling, which it resembles in every particular, but bears on an average ten times more fruit. July 15.

SEIDERS. Produced on my grounds from Thurber seeds; probably crossed with Rupley. Medium size, round, yellow cling, productive. July 15.

RUPLEY. This has been a favorite with Mr. Onderdonk in Victoria county. It is a pure yellow in flesh and skin, and bore so full in Burnet county that it was too small. Down here it attains a fine size and is a perfect peach. Sure bearer here and towards the coast. Ripens latter part of July.

LEMON. Yellow, with red cheek, point like a lemon. Juicy, but firm. Of highest quality. July 30.

ESTHER DOOM. A very large yellow cling with red cheek that originated on Judge Doom's place in Austin. Immensely productive for a large peach. July 25.

CABLERS INDIAN. Most productive and perhaps earliest of all Indian peaches. Very valuable in South Texas. August 1.

CARPENTER. Medium size, uniform; white, slightly shaded with carmine. Very prolific. Don't fail to plant some. July 25.

✓ **GUADALUPE.** Medium sized, pale colored, prolific cling. Valuable towards coast. August.

SYLPHIDE. A duplicate of Lee in every particular, but ripens the latter part of August. Wonderfully prolific and bears almost annually.

OLDMIXON CLING. (Congress.) Large, oblong; creamy white with red cheek; juicy, sweet and high flavored. An old standard and an enormous bearer. August 15.

SAMUEL. Yellow, very sure bearer. A duplicate of Rupley, but three weeks later. August 20.

SNOW CLING (or California Snow). Medium size, enormously productive and of the very highest quality; color white. Nothing finer for eating and preserving. No peach will ship further. Mr. Fred Heep, living twelve miles south of Austin, has found this the most profitable and popular of his many fine varieties.

HEATH. (Syn. White English.) Large oblong; white, firm, and very sweet. This peach has for more than half a century been the ladies' favorite for preserving, drying and pickling. August 31 to September 15.

EVENING STAR. A native Texan peach that originated with us over thirty years ago. Large and creamy white, resembling Heath. One of the most delicious peaches we know. Excellent for preserving, canning and drying. September 1.

KNIGHT'S MAMMOTH. (Indian Type.) A magnificent peach, larger than Indian Cling and lighter in color. Productive. Sept. 1.

INDIAN CLING. Large, deep claret color with red veins; downy; flesh red, very juicy and refreshing. Highly valued by all lovers of Indian peaches. August 31.

INDIAN CLING SEEDLINGS. These are grown from Indian Cling seed. They bring many varieties of peaches, but nearly all are valuable. Plant some of them.

LORD PALMERSTON. Large, creamy white with a dash of carmine where exposed to the sun. August 25.

✓ **DEMING.** Medium sized yellow cling. Very prolific the past three years. Fine quality. August 20.

ALLEN. Large, firm, white cling. Second generation from Stinson. Originally with J. R. Allen, of Belton. September 5.

BRONOUGH. Resembles Oldmixon Cling in many respects, possessing all its good qualities; ripens the last of September, and is the most beautiful and delicious peach of its season.

✓ **GREAT WESTERN.** One of the finest large white September clings.

BARNES. An Indian cling that originated with Mr. Barnes Parker, of Belton. A peculiar color, resembling an Indian girl's cheek. Fruit above medium size and very uniform. Sure bearer, and free from rot. Valuable. September.

AUSTIN LATE. Medium, nearly round; white, almost entirely covered with red; flesh white, juicy, acid and good. October 1.

McSHAN. Possesses the same valuable quality as other Indian peaches; ripens in October.

STINSON. A very large showy October peach, valuable on account of its extraordinary size and showy appearance. White, skin slightly mottled with dark red; flesh firm, juicy and pleasant. October and November.

NIX LATE WHITE. Medium to large size, oblong; white. October and November.

SEEDLING PEACHES.

I grow selected seedlings for those who desire to plant them. In some instances and on some soils it is possibly advisable to plant a few for family use, but not for market. No one should guarantee a seedling to be any certain variety. Price same as other peach trees.

In addition to mixed seedlings, I offer Indian cling seedlings.

EIGHT NEW PEACHES.

✓ Victor.

Origin Smith County. The introducers claim it is earlier than Sneed and that the tree is a better grower. Not tested. Price, 50 cents.

✓ Pelham.

Recently introduced by Georgia nurserymen, who claim it is extra early and very fine. Not tested. Price, 50 cents.

Greensboro.

Origin North Carolina. Said to be the largest and most beautiful of all the early peaches. Freestone, juicy; ripens with Alexander, which makes it of great value. Price, 50 cents.

Carman.

Originated at Mexia, Limestone county. An elegant, large Peach, ripening after the Alexander. Very highly praised by those who have seen it. Price, 50 cents each.

Gov. Hogg.

This peach originated on the McClung farm near Tyler. The Tyler people are judges of good peaches, and they are unanimous in calling it the most valuable of all peaches, and back their faith by their works by planting large numbers at a high price. It is a pure cling, and ripens just after Alexander, or with Rivers and Mamie Ross. Flesh and skin a creamy white almost entirely covered with a bright red, and is doubtless the largest of the early peaches. They sold in Houston at \$1.50 per crate while other peaches sold at 35 cents.

The trees are noted for bearing very young. Price, 50 cents each; \$4.00 per 10.

Chilow.

(*Elberta Cling*.) A seedling of Chinese Cling, but like Elberta, shows a little Persian blood. Takes half its name from the first syllable of the parent and the other half from its color, which is yellow. The original tree stands near Austin, and we have secured all nursery rights of the variety. The fruit is as large as Elberta, of an enticing, rich yellow color, shaded on one side with soft red, and is remarkable for uniformity of size. A box of them sent us while we were at the World's Fair in '93, were picked ten days before we saw them and were still in good condition. Many varieties in the orchard bore nothing last summer, but the crop on this tree drove away the last doubt about its value on all scores and productiveness. While it is leathery enough to ship long distances, it is not tough. One critical fruit grower who saw it last summer said he could plant 200 trees, and ordered 175 Chilow. The tree is a strong, healthy grower, and will make a world-wide reputation. Ripens last days of July. Price, 50 cents; \$4.00 per 10.

Weaver Cling.

A seedling in the yard of Mr. D. W. Weaver, of Austin. During the past three years I have grown over ten thousand of these trees for Mr. Weaver. Last year it bore in my own orchard, and I at once secured the right to propagate it. It is very large, oblong, rich yellow flesh and skin with red on one side. One of the surest and most regular bearers I have ever known and of the very highest quality. No peach will bring a higher price. The trees show some Spanish blood (Old Texas seedling type) and is a very strong grower. I take great pleasure in recommending it to my customers. Price, 50 cents.

The White Indian Cling.

Of all the peaches I have ever introduced, I am partial to this one. First, because it is of a family of peaches specially adapted to our climate. Second, because it is of a medium size. It taxes a tree to produce large peaches. Perhaps I should say that a variety that grows large is generally somewhat deficient in productiveness, or in some of the other qualities that help to make the perfect peach. Third, because it is of a light or white color. We who have observed peaches closely know that in any strain or family of them the lighter colored varieties average more productive than those of a high color, size and season being equal, thus indicating that it costs something to produce color.

It came from Indian seed, and would be called a white peach, but a closer inspection shows claret-colored veins running through both skin and flesh. It is a medium sized, round cling, with a flavor that is seldom equaled. Best of all, it is as much entitled to be called an annual bearer as any peach I have ever known. The old tree and some of its seedlings, which are very much like it, have borne almost every year for about twenty years. It ripens the last days of July and the first days of August.

As my stock is limited, I shall charge \$1.00 a tree, regardless of size or number taken.

A List of Good Peaches for Central Texas.

FREESTONES. Triumph, Greensboro, Alexander, Japan Dwarf, Early China, Carman, Rivers, Llano, Thurber, Crosby, Elberta.

CLINGS. Mamie Ross, Duff, Chilow, Snow Cling, Esther Doom, White Indian, Indian Cling, Lee, Sylphide, Carpenter, Rupley, Cabler, Stinson, Weaver.

A List of Good Peaches for South and Southwest Texas.

FREESTONES. Japan Dwarf, Triumph, Greensboro, Crosby, Early China, Llano, Honey, Pallas, Thurber.

CLINGS. Cabler, Carpenter, Duff, Rupley, Sylphide, Snow Cling, Weaver, White Indian.



What Others Think of the Gonzales Plum.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, June 18, 1898.

Mr. F. T. Ramsey—The specimens of Gonzales plum received. It is the most beautiful plum I ever saw. Its glossy red color and splendid keeping quality ought to make it an excellent market fruit. I congratulate you upon being the possessor of so valuable and beautiful a plum as the Gonzales.

(DR.) A. B. DENNIS.

Agricultural Experiment Station, Burlington, Vt., June 29, 1898.

Mr. F. T. Ramsey—My Dear Sir: The Gonzales came in splendid condition and is one of the finest plums I ever saw. It is seemingly of the same class as Excelsior, though of better color and seemingly of larger size. These hybrid plums are bound to change the whole face of plum pomology within a few years.

F. A. WAUGH.

PLUMS.

Of all the fruits that grow in this country, I consider plums the most successful. A few years ago all the varieties that were worthy of planting ripened within a period of six weeks. Now the season is extended to five months—from May 1st to October 1st.

Then the only good variety was the Wild Goose. Now there are dozens that are of more value.

I graft all my plums on peach seedlings, and have been thoroughly convinced for years that they do better than when on Mariana plum stock.

The premiums that have been awarded me on plums at our State horticultural meetings and at the Tyler Fruit Palace bear me out in saying that the peach makes the best stock.

Mr. Stringfellow in his practical book, "The New Horticulture," says: "While the Mariana has become immensely popular as a stock for other plums, both because of its vigorous growth and the fact of striking so readily from cuttings, and never suckering, and while it may yet perhaps be the best of all stocks at the North, there is undoubtable evidence to prove that the Japan plums are very short lived when worked upon it in Texas and the South, and that it will generally kill a peach at the end of the first and always the second year. Complaints on this score have been general for some time, and many nurserymen are abandoning its use altogether, preferring to work the Japan plums entirely on the peach, which experience has shown to be particularly adapted to that race."

In a private letter he writes: "Send me ten bushels of peach seed." "The Mariana stock must go from this country."

Now, while he says they may do further North, I am fully satisfied they are not so good as the peach here, but are possibly better than the peach on certain locations toward the coast.

I advise my customers not to plant Japan plums exclusively, for I offer a number of varieties of native plums that surpass, as a rule, the Japan in the number of bushels a tree will produce and in the quality of the fruit.

Over a large portion of the State in every family orchard I would recommend that of every hundred trees planted, not less than thirty-five of them should be plum trees, and on some locations more.

I have a few varieties of plums that under ordinary treatment have produced good crops of fruit about fourteen years out of fifteen, and nearly all the varieties I name are making the same record under my treatment of winter cultivation.

Last year the members of the State Horticultural Society were astonished at the limbs I cut from my trees—so full of fruit that they looked like clusters of grapes. My neighbors all had indifferent crops, yet many of them have better orchard land than I. I cultivated my orchard in December, again in January, and again in February of the preceding winter. I have never sprayed my trees for any of the diseases or insects that destroy plums, nor jarred the trees to destroy curculios. I was so encouraged, and so thoroughly convinced of the good results of winter cultivation, that I repeated it during the past winter, and at this writing (May 6, 1898) my trees are bending with the greatest crop of plums I have ever grown. Many trees planted but one year are full.

Frequent cultivation all the year sounds expensive. I tried various designs of wide-cut plows, and have settled on the plow illustrated on another page. I recommend one that cuts four feet until the land has been kept clean a year or more, but I use one that cuts five feet. Two rounds between my orchard rows annihilate every weed, and gives that complete, level and shallow cultivation so long recommended by intelligent orchardists.

What Authorities Say About the McCartney Plum.

Friend Ramsey—The plum came and was devoured greedily. Its beautiful gold color, large size, fine quality and extreme earliness and fruitfulness make it very valuable. I will be pleased very much to receive some buds.

E. W. KIRKPATRICK, McKinney, Texas.

Excellent quality, fine color and size.—J. S. Kerr, Sherman, Texas, May 26, 1898.

CLASSIFICATION OF PLUMS.

"Who shall decide when doctors disagree?"

Over a hundred years ago Marshall began the classification of American plums with *Prunus Americana*, the large wild tree which seems most at home in that section of the country west of Ohio, but extending south over a large part of Texas. *Prunus Domestica*, the European species, was about the only kind found in the orchards of America at that time. It includes now such plums as the Damson, Green Gage, Lombard, etc., not valuable in Texas unless in the northern portion. Advance in plum culture was slow until the introduction of the Wild Goose about forty years ago, and I might say until the general introduction of the Japan plums ten to fifteen years ago. Their introduction stimulated rather than lessened appreciation of our American plums. Professor Bailey, of the New York Experiment Station, perhaps made the first extensive classification of plums in Bulletin No. 38, 1892. Professor Price, of the Texas Station, issued one in bulletin form in 1894, of value to Texas.

Mr. Kerr, of Maryland, has a very large collection of plums, and has classified them, putting Golden Beauty, Wooten and Wild Goose in same group—*Prunus Hortulana*.

Professor Munson classifies his American plums and revives *Prunus Rivularis*, a classification given to the Golden Beauty type by Scheele.

Professor Bailey thanks Professor Munson in one of his bulletins for valued assistance, and puts Wild Goose and Golden Beauty, with many others, as *Prunus Hortulana*, but Professor Munson puts Wild Goose in a group headed "Chickasaw-Wild Goose type" and puts Golden Beauty under *Prunus Rivularis*, entirely ignoring *P. Hortulana*.

I believe Professor Munson's classification is correct and will finally be generally adopted.

I do not want to increase the confusion, and without considering what might be the best classification to guide experts, I believe the following to be the best to guide retail buyers, for whom I am writing this catalogue:

- I. CHICKASAW (C.).—Thorny, zigzag growth. Blooms rather early. Leaves narrow and trough-shaped. Suckers freely from the roots.
- II. CHICKASAW OF THE WILD GOOSE TYPE (Marked W. G.).—Smoother growth. Blooms later as a class. Larger leaves. Suckers less. Stronger growth. It is hard to tell to which of the above groups belong some varieties.
- III. GOLDEN BEAUTY (G. B.).—Bark of limbs rather yellow or light color. Leaves very large. Blooms latest. Ripens late.
- IV. AMERICANA (A.).—Large, coarse growth. Blooms late. Fine quality. But few varieties are valuable this far south.
- V. HYBRIDS, or crosses between Japan and one of the above groups. (J.-X.)
- VI. JAPAN (J.).—Well known. (Willard, Maru, Yosobe, and perhaps Earliest Of All, and Ogon should be placed in a sub-class that belongs farther north.)

The above classes are believed to contain all varieties that can be generally recommended. There are various other types not generally valuable in Texas.

Of the 130 varieties of plums I am propagating, 84 belong to the various American families and their crosses with the Japans, and 46 are full blooded Japans, though a majority of the 46 have originated in America. Forty-six of the American varieties and two of the Japan are of Texas origin. They make a collection more valuable than the combined collections of all Texas Nurseries a few years ago.

In making accurate descriptions of some newer varieties, I am under obligations to the valuable catalogues of those hard-working builders of Texas Horticulture, who have produced many of these valuable varieties, Messrs. Kerr, Kirkpatrick, Munson, Onderdonk, and others, and to the Bulletins of the Experiment Stations of Texas and New York.

Mr. F. T. Ramsey—Send me recipe for putting up plums to show. I want to put up some of the McCartney. Mr. Allen tells me that over five hundred people have gone out and looked at the McCartney trees.

L. P. LANDRUM, Belton, Texas.

May 27, 1898.

GENERAL LIST OF CHICKASAW AND AMERICAN PLUMS.

Prices: Best grade, usually one-year-old, 4 to 5 feet, 25 cents each; \$20.00 100. Lighter grade, 15 cents each; \$12.00 per 100. (Note: The best one-year trees of Golden Beauty and several Chickasaw varieties are often less than four feet high.)

AMERICAN GOLDEN. G. B. Stronger growing tree than Golden Beauty; fruit larger and later. Bears very young. September and October.

ARKANSAW LOMBARD. C. Medium size; round, red, prolific. July.

BLACK AFRICAN. C. Medium, oblong, maroon red. June and July.

BRECK, J. X. C. Originated with Mr. Joseph Breck. Doubtless a seedling of Kelsey crossed with a Chickasaw. Fruit large, round, red. Tree rather weeps. June 30.

CHARLES DOWNING. W. G. Large, round, red. June and July.

CRIMSON BEAUTY. G. B. Like Golden Beauty in tree and fruit, except the fruit is red and two weeks earlier, August.

COLUMBIA. G. B. Above medium in size, slightly oblong, rich yellow color; fine flavor. July and August. The tree is a strong grower. On account of there being an old plum of the Damson family called Columbia, Prof. Waugh, of New York Experiment Station, calls this one Captain.

CADDO CHIEF. C. Medium, nearly round, red. Perhaps the earliest plum, but lacking in quality. May.

CHOPTANK. W. G. Large, oblong, bright red, firm. Tree robust and productive. June and July.

CLIFFORD. W. G. Larger than Wild Goose; pear shaped, red, meaty; fine Americana flavor. A splendid plum. June.

DROUTH KING. W. G. Medium, round to oblong shape; red, fair quality; enormously productive. July.

EL PASO. C. Medium size; roundish; red, fair quality; one of the heaviest bearers I have; ripens from first of July to middle of August. Every family should have it. Seems to belong south of I. & G. N. R. R.

EARLY RED. C. Medium; round, red. May and June.

EARLY SWEET. C. Large, round, productive and bears young. Very promising. May.

EMERSON. C. Above medium; red, good quality and a profuse bearer. May and June.

ESTHER. W. G. Rather large, roundish, oblong; dark red. July.

FANNING, W. G. Fruit medium to large, yellowish, nearly covered with red. Tree strong grower and very productive; valuable. June and July.

GOLDEN DROP. C. Large, yellow, oblong; extremely sweet; tree dwarfish; ripens in May and June.

GOLDEN BEAUTY. Medium, yellow, roundish, oblong. One of the most regular bearers. The fruit has to fall and sometimes lie on the ground to become sweet, but is then hard to surpass. No family orchard complete without it. September.

HEEP. This is some old variety, growing in the orchard of Mr. Heep, near Austin, which I am unable to identify. It certainly shows Americana blood, but bears enormous crops of fair sized red plums every year. July.

HAMNER. A. Vigorous, upright grower. One of the most promising of the Americas. Large, red, meaty. Has not fruited.

INDIAN CHIEF. W. G. Above medium; roundish, red, with a little flavor of the large, native wild plum. One of the strongest growers of the Wild Goose type, and will possibly produce more buckets of fruit on a three-year-old tree than any other plum or fruit tree in Texas. Annual bearer. July.

IRBY, G. B. Origin in Cherokee County, where it is prized above all others. Medium, round, red; sure bearer. August and September.

JAMES VICK. W. G. Large, round, bright red; promising. July.

JENNIE LUCAS. C. Above medium size; yellow; very desirable. June.

KANAWHA. G. B. Medium, oblong. In ripening it turns yellow and then red. One of the most delicious of all plums. Ripens August and September. Hardly as productive as Golden Beauty.

LONE STAR. C. Large, nearly round, red; tree a medium and spreading grower, proving an annual bearer; fruit is of excellent quality and very early. May and June.

MASON. C. Above medium, very round and firm; bright red; one of the best very early plums; tree quite dwarfish and stubby. May.

MILTON. W. G. Large, oblong, dark red; fine quality; productive; tree not so strong a grower as Wild Goose, but ripens earlier.

MUNSON. C. A fine, large, round, red plum of Texas origin; tree vigorous, spreading; very profitable. June.

MARIANA. Medium to large, red. June. While I consider it has many su-

- periors of same time of ripening, I find it is in demand in a few sections.
- NEWTON. A. Large, red plum, not fruited yet; tree vigorous; prolific in north Texas.
- NIMON. Professor Munson says it was produced by crossing Wild Goose and Wayland, G. B. The growth suggests a cross between Golden Beauty type and a pure Chickasaw. I am much pleased with its appearance, and give Mr. Munson's description: "Tree very vigorous and productive. Fruit large as Wild Goose, crimson, with white dots. Handsome, meaty, excellent quality." I make my price the same as his, \$1.00 each.
- NEW ULM. A. Large, red, firm; not fully tested.
- OHIO PROLIFIC. W. G. Medium size, light red; seed very small; one of the first plums we ever propagated; doubtless originated in northern part of Williamson county. It has borne about twenty-five heavy crops and three light ones in twenty-eight years. A household favorite wherever tried. Perhaps the surest bearer. No family orchard is complete without it. July.
- OSAGE. W. G. A round, red plum of medium size; productive. July.
- ORANGE'S CHERRY PLUM. Originated in Florida, and is highly praised there, and recommended for a substitute for cherries, which the fruit resembles. The growth is rather free but spreading, and seems to belong to a peculiar class, resembling *Prunus Pumila*.
- POOL'S PRIDE. W. G. Medium, oblong, red; wonderfully prolific; two-year-old trees bend with fruit. July.
- PANHANDLE. The wild plum from the plains of Texas. Small, but very prolific.
- PARSONS. A. Above medium; dark red color; very highest quality; of the few Americanas fully tested, this one gives satisfaction. August.
- POTTAWATTAMIE. C. A medium sized oblong, that might be called a pink color when ripe; promising. June and July.
- ROULETTE. W. G. Rather large, oblong, chocolate red with white specks. There is no plum surpasses it in flavor. July. It seems to be identical with Forest Rose.
- REED. W. G. Above medium, round, dark red. Tree quite distinct, with heavy, stiff twigs; large leaves. July and August.
- ROBINSON. C. or W. G. A medium, round, red, prolific plum, that rarely fails; tree healthy, but rather vigorous; it seems to be always recommended for planting among shy bearing plums for a fertilizer and for hybridizing with Japan plums. I would recommend Roulette for the latter on account of its matchless flavor. Out of seed planted from near thirty varieties, Roulette gave the best stand.
- SUWAUNEE. W. G. Quite similar to Wild Goose, but larger; tree is more stubby in growth; if grafts be taken from a pure Wild Goose tree, they vary in appearance when they bear, probably caused by the stocks; some of them can not be distinguished from Suwaunee. June.
- SANDERS (or Honey Grove). C. Introduced by Mr. Kerr, who says "it is a smallish, purplish red, the earliest."
- SMILEY. W. G. A new large red plum; promising. June and July.
- STODDARD. A. One of the most promising of the American plums; large, round, red and yellow. July and August.
- TEXAS BELL. W. G. Medium to large; cherry red; good. June and July.
- TRANSPARENT (Yellow Transparent). C. A rank-growing Chickasaw; fruit medium to large, pure yellow, and exquisitely sweet. May and June.
- WADDELL. C. Medium sized, sweet, colorless or white plum. June.
- WHITAKER. W. G. A seedling of Wild Goose, and is declared by those who have fruited it, to surpass its parent in both tree and fruit. June.
- WILD GOOSE. A well known standard; large, red, slightly egg-shaped; good; hard to beat as an all-round plum, but for several years has partially lost its productiveness. June.
- WOOTEN. W. G. Found growing in the western part of Burnet county in 1876 and introduced by my father. The name is often spelled wrong. It has now made friends from New York to California. Tree and fruit similar to Wild Goose, but slightly smaller and later. June and July.
- WAYLAND. G. B. Size of Golden Beauty and ripens with it, but fruit is red; tree more symmetrical, but less productive. August and September.

I am growing a few trees of many varieties of plums not yet fully tested; among them are the following:

Clark. W. G.	Marcus. A.	Prairie Flower. A.
Clara. C.	Maryland. P.	Saffold.
Lindheimer. C.	Pontotoc. G. B.	Wyant. A.
Knudson. A.	Piram. C.	Wilder. A.

I am also growing and testing several new varieties which I can not sell without the permission of their originators.

JAPAN PLUMS.

Prices: Best grade, usually 4 to 6 feet, 25 cents; \$20.00 per 100. Second grade, 3 to 4 feet, 15 cents; \$12.00 per 100.

- BERGER.** Small, round, red; tree a moderate grower; early.
- BOTAN.** A fine, upright grower; fruit, large, round, yellowish green, nearly or altogether overspread with red. One of the sweetest of all plums when perfectly ripened. June.
- BAILEY.** Tree upright, fruit large, dark red. Some authorities say it is the same as Chabot, but it is certainly different and not so good a bearer when young. July.
- BERCKMANS (True Sweet Botan).** Medium sized, deep red color, very sweet. June and July.
- BURBANK.** Large, roundish, nearly covered with red, which varies in shade. Flesh yellow, and when favorably ripened, or in middle of its ripening season, is of highest quality. Tree robust, but awkward grower; needs the long limbs cut back half, the first two years; a tremendous bearer; justly the most popular of the older Japanese varieties. Everybody needs it. June and July.
- CHABOT.** Large, round, nearly covered with dark red; flesh yellow, and one of the firmest of the Japans. Excellent bearer; a little later than Burbank. Yellow Japan proved to be the same as Chabot, and Chase is said to be the same.
- DORIS.** Introduced by Mr. Burbank in 1897. He says: "Cross of Myrobalan and Satsuma; grows readily from cuttings; fruit yellow; medium size, excellent quality."
- ENGRE.** Medium, round, dark red with white spots; has not fruited in my orchard; said to ripen with Earliest of All.
- EARLIEST OF ALL.** Has not fruited with me. A deep purple red, rather small plum, that was first introduced under the name of Yosobe. If it bears in this climate, will probably ripen in June and July.
- HYTANKIO.** A very rank growing tree, which does not bear full when young, but is prolific when older. Fruit very large, dark or black red when fully ripe. Slightly pointed. July.
- KERR (Hattonkin).** One of the largest early plums. Pure yellow color; highly recommended as a prolific market variety. June.
- KELSEY.** The first Japan plum introduced. Very large. Some years it is red, and on other years it is yellowish green when ripe. It is irregular in crops, quality and time of ripening. July and August.
- MIKADO.** Has not fruited. Said to be the largest plum that grows. Round, greenish yellow.
- NORMAND.** (This is certainly the same as Georgeson.) Larger than Burbank. In handling will not quickly discolor. It is a rich yellow color and of a superior quality; scarcely as good a bearer as Burbank. July.
- OGON.** A beautiful, pale, lemon-colored plum. Shy bearer on level black land, but prolific on the gritty land west of the Colorado river. June.
- RED JUNE.** Medium size, slightly conical sometimes. Solid dark red color; flesh yellow. June. It is becoming popular wherever tried.
- RED NAGATE.** This is almost, if not exactly, the same plum as Red June. Many of the best authorities declare it is the same. A profitable, prolific plum, over a large part of the State. June.
- STRAWBERRY.** So named because it is said to ripen with the late strawberries. Not fruited. Seems to be quite similar to Red June.
- SIMON (Prunus Simoni).** Large, tomato-shaped, fragrant, maroon colored. An unreliable bearer on most soils.
- SATSUMA.** Large, slightly flattened on the ends; skin greenish wine color; flesh dark red; very best quality. It seems it is becoming a more prolific bearer as the years go by.
- WILLARD.** A very early variety that seems popular in northern states, but it has not established its value with me. Blooms too late. Medium, round, red fruit.
- WICKSON.** Very large, slightly pointed; dark red color; enormously productive. If you want fruit the first year after you plant your orchard, get Wickson. It is a cross between Kelsey and Burbank, and when introduced, Mr. Burbank said: "Among the many thousand Japan plums which I have fruited, this one, so far, stands pre-eminent in its rare combination of good qualities." It ripens in July.
- WEEPING BLOOD.** A thrifty, rather dwarfish tree; said to bear immense crops of red fleshed plums of high quality. Has not fruited.
- WHITE JAPAN.** Roundish; transparent cream colored; finest quality, June.
- YOSOBÉ.** Similar to Willard, but seems better adapted to our climate. Early.
- YELLOW NAGATE.** A new Japan plum, introduced by Mr. Levendecker, who says: "It has borne a number of very heavy crops of light yellow heart shaped plums of a peculiar aromatic flavor. Fruit sweet and firm. Maturity from 25th of May to 12th of June."

NEW PLUMS.

Gonzales. J. X. W. G.

Fruit as large as a large Botan or Abundame, and of nearly the same shape. Color a brilliant red. It combines the pleasant sweetness and juiciness of a real good Wild Goose with firmness and flavor of a Japan plum, and yet has a distinct flavor which those who have tasted it say reminds them of nutmeg and vanilla. It is unsurpassed and hard to describe. I kept some fruit in good condition for a week after it was ripe, in a drawer in my desk. It ripens June 15th to 20th.

The tree is doubtless a cross between an American and a Japan plum, as it has the peculiar appearance of the Gold plum, and the America, crosses or hybrids produced by Mr. Burbank. By procuring buds from Australia, I am not debarred from growing the Gold, so have been able to compare it with others. I am fully justified in saying that the Gonzales is a stronger grower in the nursery by 20 per cent, and the one-year-old trees in the orchard produce more, larger and handsomer fruit than the two-year-old Gold; hence I shall test the Gold another year before recommending it.

My two-year-old Gonzales has such a load of fruit that the limbs are bent like rainbows; so I shall increase my stock as fast as possible.

Hon. T. M. Harwood, of Gonzales, well known over the State as a gentleman of the highest honor and intelligence, not knowing that I had already procured scions from the tree, wrote me on the 22d of June, '96, urging me to disseminate it. The following are extracts from his letter:

"I visited the plum tree last Saturday, and I assure you it beats anything I ever saw. The fruit is as solid on the limbs almost as grains of corn on a cob, and at the same time is large and beautiful and is sweet and delicious. Very small seed and sweet to the seed. No worms or other blemish. I regard it as the finest plum I ever saw. Mrs Miller says a tramp came along about three years ago with some very fine plums in his sack and she bought three of them for 25 cents and planted the seeds. Only one germinated and it made this tree. It is certainly different from and superior to any plum I ever saw. I suggested to call it the Gonzales Scotch Miller Plum. The people are old residents here, but from Scotland, and as all are Scotch Presbyterians, are entirely reliable."

Mr. P. T. Beach, of Luling, who first called my attention to the plum, wrote me: "I can sell a thousand trees of it around Gonzales. I am offered as high as \$5.00 for the few trees you have now."

The original tree bore full at two years old and again last summer at three years old. I counted 34 plums on a limb eight inches long. There was not a blemish on any of them, and about a third of them measured five inches around. I have never introduced a plum in which I took so much pride.

Prices: \$1.00 each; 6 for \$4.00.

Excelsior. J. X. C.

This is a seedling of Kelsey Japan, introduced by Mr. G. L. Taber, of Florida. While I think many of the fruits he is recommending for Texas will not prove to be valuable, this plum may prove to be of great value. He says: "Fruit medium to large; sweet, juicy, melting; color reddish purple. The first plum to ripen. For six years the parent tree has produced more fruit than any one tree of any other variety of plums."

Prices: 50 cents each; \$4.00 a dozen.

Hale. J.

Originated by Luther Burbank, and sold to J. H. Hale, the nurseryman of Georgia and Connecticut, who says the tree is the best grower of any Japan, and he planted 10,000 of it in his orchard before he sold any. Fruit very large; beautiful color. Professor Bailey says: "The Hale plum is the best in quality of all the Japan plums." Burbank says: "No one who has ever tasted the fruit when ripe will ever say any European plum is superior to the Hale." Will ripen here rather late, perhaps August 10th. In February of 1897 I put a Hale graft in a two-year-old peach tree and it grew eleven feet last year and is this year loaded with fine plums.

Prices: 50 cents each; \$4.00 a dozen.

The Cluck Plum. C.

Three years ago, Mr. George Cluck, living twenty miles north of Austin, spoke so enthusiastically of the merits of a seedling plum on his place that I procured a few grafts and for them returned him some trees grafted on peach stocks.

Last summer the two-year-old trees were the wonder of my orchard—being loaded with large red plums of excellent flavor, many of which were larger than any Wild Goose plum I ever saw. It is a pure Chickasaw of very free symmetrical

growth. Fruit commenced to ripen July 10th. I took the last on the tree to the Fruit Palace and State Horticultural meeting at Tyler, July 31st, and it was awarded the premium for the best new Chickasaw plum. I wrote Mr. Cluck for its history, and on August 5th he wrote: "A friend of mine from North Missouri gave me some cherry seed, but one of them proved to be a plum and produced this tree, and I think it is the finest of the Chickasaw varieties I ever saw. The trees you gave me are doing fine and bore this year and they were extra fine."

Prices: 50 cents each; 6 for \$2.50.

Juicy.

J. X. C.

A cross between Robinson and Botan, produced by Mr. Burbank. Its parentage would recommend it. Nearly as large as Botan, but of a light yellow color. Very juicy, and having the delicious sweetness of the Botan mingled with the acid of the Robinson. Price, 50 cents.

Sophie. W. G.

A seedling of Wild Goose; supposed to be crossed with a prune. Introduced by the Maryland plum grower, Mr. Kerr. The fruit is pear-shaped, of a brilliant red color. Flesh yellow and firmer than Wild Goose, and fully as large. Highest flavor. Tree vigorous. Price, 50 cents each.

McCartney. C.

Of Texas origin. Large, oblong, pure yellow. Ripens in May with the very earliest plums. Tree strong, shapely grower and bears enormous crops very young. This plum will surprise all who plant it. Price, 50 cents.

Delaware. J.

A cross introduced by Mr. Burbank, who says of it: "Everybody appreciates the wonderful combination of flavors so charmingly combined in its rich, purplish, wine-colored flesh. Par excellence the fruit for home use. The trees are semi-dwarf and productive almost to a fault." Will ripen here in July. Price, 50 cents.

Shipper. J.

Another seedling introduced by Mr. Burbank. "Remarkable for its firm flesh and superior shipping qualities. Fruit oval, light red; firm and sweet, yet juicy. The tree is a sturdy, handsome upright but moderate grower and requires but little attention. The fruit can be handled like apples and will keep a long time." Price, 50 cents.

Red May. J.

Introduced by J. S. Kerr, who says it is "the earliest fine large plum in the world. Originated from seed of Botan fertilized by Wild Goose. It is larger than Wild Goose and of a deep red color." Price, small trees, 75 cents each; 4 to 6 feet, \$1 each.

Bestofall.

A. X. J.

Introduced by Mr. Munson, who produced it by crossing Miner and Abundance. He says it flowers very late and is a sure and prolific bearer. Fruit medium to large, round, rich red, firm, meaty, of best quality. Price, \$1 each.

Eagle.

Introduced by Baker Brothers, who claim it is an ever-bearing plum, but aside from this quality it is lavishly praised by all who have seen it. Fruit medium to large, clear yellow, slightly tinged with red; sweet, juicy, of excellent quality, valuable alike for eating and cooking. Most remarkable bearer, and said to bear when all others fail. Price, small trees, 50 cents each; large trees, \$1 each.

DAVID WATSON'S PLUMS.

Mr. D. H. Watson, formerly of Brenham, grew a lot of plums from Kelsey seed, fertilized with the Chickasaw varieties, such as Lone Star, Transparent, etc. Those offered he fruited for four years and fully established their great value. I have procured a good stock of grafts of each of them and offer trees at his prices and under his descriptions.

WATSON. Tree vigorous, of somewhat open habit; fruit large; rather pointed, highly colored, red when fully ripe; flesh yellow, juicy, melting, adhering slightly to pit, which is small; very prolific, and easily the most valuable June plum we have. Price, each, 50 cents.

HOLLAND. Tree vigorous, of rather compact stocky habit; fruit size and shape of Abundance; color greenish yellow, splashed with red; flesh moderately firm, juicy, vinous, adheres slightly to stone. Late June. Price each, 50 cents.

RAGLAND. Of vigorous habit, compact,

upright; fruit large, roundish; color clear golden yellow; flesh juicy, melting, of best quality. June. Price, each, 50 cents.

PRESERVER. Habit vigorous, compact; fruit medium, roundish; color dark red; flesh red, quite firm, and excellent for preserving. June. Price, each, 50 cents.

YATES. Closely resembles Holland. Late June. Price, each, 50 cents.

NONA. Accidental seedling of Wild Goose, with a vigorous Wild Goose habit; fruit very large, somewhat pointed; color bright red covered with lilac bloom; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet; quality the best. Very valuable here. Late June. Price, each, 50 cents.

BURBANK'S 1898 INTRODUCTIONS.

Apple Plum. J.

Among the welcome surprises found among a lot of some 25,000 plum seedlings, was this one, bearing a cruel load of enormous plums when only two years old, while nearly all the others refused to bear so early, and none of them have produced a fruit in all respects equal to this one. It was at once named *Apple*, from the very close resemblance in form, color, general appearance and rare keeping qualities. Fruit averages about two and a half inches in diameter. When nearly ripe it turns to a deep reddish purple. Flesh superlatively rich, rather firm, pale red, with marblings and streaks of pink. Ripens soon after Burbank. The tree is a fine, strong grower." Price, \$1.00.

America. C. X. J.

"A seedling of Robinson crossed with Botan. The glossy coral red fruit is not surpassed in beauty by any plum, and is larger than the average Japan plum and from four to sixteen times as large as the popular American varieties. The light yellow flesh is moderately firm and very delicious. It ripens two or three weeks before Burbank. Exceedingly prolific." Price, 50 cents.

Chalco.

A cross between Burbank and Simoni, the beautiful, fragrant, Asiatic plum, and is the first one of the strain ever produced. The fruit, which ripens just before Burbank, is large, flat like a tomato, deep reddish purple, with very sweet, rather firm, exceedingly fragrant, yellow flesh, and a small seed. The fruit completely surrounds the older branches as thick as it can stick, like kernels on a huge ear of corn. A superior shipping plum, as it ripens well when picked green and keeps nearly or quite a month. A tremendous grower and unsurpassed in productiveness. It must wholly supplant *Prunus Simoni*, and will prove profitable in most places where that species is practically a failure. Price, 50 cents.

BURBANK'S 1899 INTRODUCTIONS.

I offer only June buds forced out for fall of '99.

Climax.

A cross of Simoni and Botan. Very large, measuring $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. So fragrant a whole house is perfumed with a single fruit. Mr. Burbank continues: "Productive as the Burbank, four or five times as large, two or three weeks earlier, and very much more richly colored. The most wonderful plum ever grown, and one which will change the whole business of early fruit shipping." Price, \$1 each.

Sultan.

A cross between Wickson and Satsuma, and the flesh is wine or garnet-colored like Satsuma. A basket of them attracts attention by their unusual size (7 inches) and their remarkable beauty of form and color. Price, 50 cents.

Bartlett.

A cross between Simoni and Delaware. Said to have exactly the quality, flavor, and fragrance of the Bartlett pear, but the Bartlett plum is so much superior to the pear that no one will ever eat the pear if this plum is at hand. Fruit turns to deep crimson when fully ripe. Light salmon-colored flesh. Price, 50 cents.

Shiro.

A combination of Robinson, Myroblan, and Wickson. Rank grower, enormously productive. Fruit will keep a month, and is so transparent the pit can be seen through the flesh. Egg-shaped. Ripens two weeks before Burbank. Price, 50 cents.



Pears.

Prices: Extra strong, heavy trees, on Japan or Le Conte roots, 25 cents; \$20.00 per 100. Medium grade, 20 cents; \$15.00 per 100.

EARLY SUGAR. Small, but of best quality. Tree very productive—annual bearer. June and July.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE. A valuable pear, of fine size and appearance, yellow with splashes of crimson and russet. Trees bear young, fruit ripens a few days before Bartlett. July.

HOWELL. Large, yellow, with red cheek. Bears heavy crops at an early age. August 1.

LE CONTE. (Oriental.) A very rapid vigorous grower; bears early. Fruit large, pale, lemon yellow, occasionally showing a red cheek; fair quality. Bears transportation well, and is sold in market at good prices. Probably resists blight more successfully than any other pear except Keiffer. July and August (on own roots).

BARTLETT. The old standard by which all other pears are judged as to quality and value. Large, pyramidal, a little irregular, yellow, with a dash of color where exposed; flesh fine grained, melting, juicy and highly perfumed. August 1.

SECKEL. Fruit small, yellowish brown, unsurpassed in flavor, frequently grows in heavy clusters. August.

ST. MICHAEL. Tree a handsome upright grower, with beautiful dark green foliage, very prolific, fruit large, inclined to be long. August.

DUCHESS. A magnificent pear, often weighing over a pound; greenish yellow, with russet splashes; ripens from core out. Very popular. August and September.

D'ANJOU. Fruit large, fine, buttery; tree a regular bearer. September 1.

WINTER NELIS. Fruit not showy but of fine flavor; trees bear when very young, and uniformly heavy crops. September.

COW CREEK. A seedling that has

borne for many years in Henry Heine's orchard in Burnet county. Tree resembles a common seedling pear somewhat, but the fruit every year makes it a local favorite.

IDAHO. Large, nearly round, golden color with russet spots—vigorous.

GARBER. Large; resembles Keiffer. Tree the most vigorous grower of any we have. Promising. August.

CLAIRGEAU. Large and elongated; greenish yellow, with red cheeks; tree a vigorous ornamental grower, and one of the heaviest bearers we have ever seen in this section. September. Has made a good record in San Saba county.

KEIFFER. Large, handsome, showy, of good quality when fully ripe. Fine for both canning and market. Tree vigorous, and bears younger than any other variety. Three-year-old trees often bear full crops. All who have grown pears for market around Austin pronounce it more profitable than any other variety. It has made this reputation all over Central Texas. It stands at the head of the list of tested pears. Ripens rather late.

ALAMO. A Grayson county seedling, introduced by Mr. Kerr. It has the general appearance of Bartlett, but said to be of smoother shape, better quality and much better bearer. Ripens quickly and thoroughly on or off the tree. Price, \$1.00.

SUMMER BEAUTY. An old unidentified or unknown variety introduced by Mr. Locke, who says it is decidedly the best pear he has tested. Large, yellow, with bright red cheek. Has not failed to produce a heavy crop of fruit every year since 1880. Ripens the end of July. Price, \$1.00.

MAGNOLIA. A distinct variety of the oriental type, lately introduced by the

Georgia Nurseries. The bark of the tree is very dark, covered with white specks. Fruit said to be very large, brown and red color. Later than Keifer. Price, \$1.00.

THE SMITH PEAR. A new oriental pear, resembling Le Conte in tree and fruit, but said to be slightly larger and of better quality. Ripens a little

earlier. Trees bear young and are very prolific. Price, 50 cents.

HUBBARD. CANNER'S CHOICE. JAPAN WONDER. These are Japan pears of great promise. We have had trees bear several pears the first summer after they were planted. The leaves are large and handsome, making the trees ornamental. Price, 50 cents each.

Apricots.

We want again to impress upon our customers the importance of planting apricots where they will not be cultivated except with pick or spading fork during the first year after they have been planted. A tree planted in the back yard, or in some odd corner about the place, will bear three or four times as much fruit as it would if planted out in the orchard and cultivated. Plant a dozen trees on such locations; they will be productive, handsome, and will live to be very old, perhaps attaining the age of fifty years. Prices: Strong, one-year-old trees, 25 cents; \$20.00 per 100.

BLLENHEIM. On Dr. Stiles' place in Austin this variety ripened considerably earlier than any other in the county last spring, and is not deficient in other good points. Ripens in May.

HEMSKIRK. Tree very hardy, a regular bearer; yellow, occasionally dashed with red; good quality. May and June.

MOORPARK. One of the largest; orange, with a red cheek, firm, juicy, with a rich flavor. Very productive.

WILCOX. Large, yellow; tree of very vigorous growth. Should be in every collection.

EARLY GOLDEN. Medium size, pale orange, flesh yellow; delicious. Tree of strong growth. June 1 to 15.

ALEXANDER. (Russian.) Fruit large, oblong, yellow dashed with red, sweet, hardy. June 15.

J. L. BUDD. (Russian.) A remarkable variety in many respects; fruit white, dashed with carmine; flesh white, sweet and juicy. June.

LUIZET. Of French origin. Very large, oblong, skin golden yellow, with scar-

let blush where exposed; flesh yellow; tree blooms late. Late in June.

GATES. Originated in Utah, whence we obtained it, having heard of it through private sources. A late bloomer, very hardy. Fruit medium to large, bright golden color. Does well on the coast. June.

CLUSTER. Originated in our orchard, from Russian seed. Original tree has never failed to bear since it was three years old; of beautiful symmetrical growth, very vigorous and hardy, an enormous bearer. Fruit medium sized, almost transparent yellow, with occasional fleck of red, and of excellent quality. Blooms late; has passed through six freezes in one season after blooming, and still produced a heavy crop of fruit. June 15 to 30. Price, 50 cents.

VICTOR. A variety recently introduced by that reliable nurseryman the late Mr. Samuels, who declared it will bear as often and as full as a good peach tree. We have great faith in it. Price 50 cents.

Apples.

Price: Strong, one-year trees, grafted on whole roots, 15 cents; \$12.00 per 100.

STRIPED JUNE. (Red Margaret.) Medium to large size; yellow, striped with dark red; juicy, sub-acid; valuable. May 31.

RED JUNE. Medium to large, oblong; dark red, crisp, sometimes almost mealy, tender, high flavored. Ripens June 5, and sometimes until July.

RED ASTRACHAN. Large size; crimson and yellow; juicy, crisp; valuable for cooking. Tree a fine grower and very prolific. June 1 to July 15.

EARLY HARVEST. Large, yellow, ten-

der, juicy, and of excellent quality. July 1.

YELLOW HORSE. Known throughout the South as the best all-purpose summer apple. Large, yellow, sometimes with red blush; firm, splendid for eating, cooking and drying. July 15.

EARLY JOE, LITTLE ROMANITE and DAWSON'S CLUSTER. Nearly all apples do well on Cypress creek in the northern part of Travis county. Of all the old varieties, these three are the most profitable and are in great

- demand. If you have apple land, plant some of these.
- GRAVENSTEIN.** Large, striped, handsome; tender, firm and high-flavored; tree very productive. July and August.
- BRUCE'S SUMMER.** Capt. J. C. Edgar, of Duval, Texas, one of the most experienced fruit growers in this section, describes this excellent apple as follows: "Of upright and vigorous growth; fruit large; green with red cheek; juicy, of fine flavor and texture. Firm and excellent for eating and cooking." Ripe late in August.
- YELLOW TRANSPARENT.** Very early; above medium size; good, productive. June and July.
- SUMMER QUEEN.** Large, striped; popular for table and market. July.
- BUCKINGHAM.** Large, greenish, half covered with red; rich; tree vigorous; very reliable. September.
- JONATHAN.** Bright red, prolific; popular market variety. Late.
- WINESAP.** Tree a strong grower and productive; fruit of medium size; red flesh, crisp, juicy, high flavored; valuable for table, market and cider. October.
- BEN DAVIS.** Every one has seen this apple, as it is sold by all grocers in fall and winter. Large, red and yellow striped; sub-acid; valuable. October.
- ARKANSAW BLACK.** Tree vigorous, resembling Ben Davis; fruit large; very dark red, almost black. Late.
- SHOCKLEY.** Medium to large; yellow, nearly covered with red; flesh firm. Tree a vigorous, handsome grower and abundant bearer. Ripens in October and keeps well.
- BISMARCK.** A new apple from New Zealand. Very large, handsome, red; fine quality. It is creating a sensation, as it bears at two years old and regular crops each year thereafter. It seems to stand any kind of climate. Price, 50 cents—3 for \$1.00.

FIVE TEXAS APPLES.

TALBOT. The apple for this section. Originated in Williamson county; grows any where and on any kind of soil. The strongest, most vigorous growing apple tree we have seen. Our burning sun seems to have no injurious effect upon it, as the branches do not lean to the north when young, like those of most other varieties. Trees made double the growth of any other in our young orchard last season; they do not overcrop, but bear regularly. Fruit medium to large; greenish yellow, nearly unspread with red; flesh rich cream color, of fine texture; firm, very juicy and deliciously flavored. Ripens with us in September, and keeps until January. 50 cents each.

LINCOLN. Mr. Onkerdonk's favorite; he says of it: "Large and flattish; while growing resembles Rhode Island Greening, but takes a dull red blush just before ripening. Our best apple." August. 50 cents.

RUTLEDGE. One of a number of apple trees planted in Williamson county thirty-five years ago by Capt. W. P. Rutledge. It is considered one of the largest apple trees in the State, measuring over 50 feet across the top. Bears a crop of fruit almost every year; very promising. Fall 50 cents.

HEINE. Originated in Burnet county, on the place of Henry Heine, whose name it takes. Tree a good grower and regular bearer. Fruit large to very large; oblong, depressed at one end; beautiful yellow, with slight blush where exposed to the sun. Flesh firm, white, and of excellent quality. Ripens in September and keeps till January. 50 cents.

GRAY. This is an old variety we have been unable to name. The parent tree is growing in the orchard of Mr. Gray, of San Saba county. Growing beside other apples, it has been watched and compared with them, and its many merits make it sought and demanded by all who have seen it. Stock limited. 50 cents.

Crab Apples.

Those pretty little apples do well on almost all kinds of land. Often we have seen them growing to perfection when other apples failed entirely. Price 20 cents.

TRANSCENDANT (Siberian). An attractive yellow color, splashed and striped with red; bears very young and annual crops thereafter. We value it highly for preserves. Buds and blossoms exquisitely beautiful. Ripens in July. The best of all crabs.

FLORENCE, HUGHES and QUAKER BEAUTY. Not fruited.

BECHTEL'S DOUBLE FLOWERING. Ornamental. 50 cents.

Nectarines.

Will flourish on any land adapted to the peach, and with the same cultivation, etc.

RED ROMAN. Greenish yellow, covered with red. July. 25 cents.

NEW WHITE. Large, pure white; flesh white, tender juicy. July. 25 cents.

JUMBO. Originated in Burnet county, from a peach seed. Fruit said to be as large as the Chinese Cling peach; rich yellow, and of delicious flavor. Sure bearer; the old tree is said to have borne ten bushels at one crop. 25 cents.

Prunes.

TRAGEDY. Rich and sweet; almost a freestone. June. 25 cents.

GERMAN. Flesh firm, green, and sweet. September. 25 cents.

GOLDEN. Light golden color, of exquisite flavor; a beautiful tree. 25 cents.

GIANT. A prune of enormous size, produced by Mr. Burbank. Promising.
50 cents.

Prunes have not proven of real value in the southern half of the State.

Cherries.

Not generally valuable in Central and South Texas, but becoming popular toward the Panhandle. Price, 25 cents each.

EARLY RICHMOND. An old popular. Standard.

ENGLISH MORELLO. Similar to above, but later.

BLACK TARTARIAN. Purplish black color, enticing flavor. Tree erect, handsome; vigorous grower.

OLIVET. Large, red, new, promising.

Also some of the new Russian varieties.

Japan Persimmons.

While these are a little hard to transplant, they should be universally planted, as they produce annual crops of large, red and yellow tomato-shaped fruit. The trees loaded with fruit are very ornamental during September and October. Price, 35 cents.

TANE-NASHI. Large, conical, pointed; flesh yellow. Seedless. Orange red.

OKAME. Large; clear yellow flesh; carmine colored skin when ripe; few seed.

YEMON. Large, flat, tomato-shaped; red skin; flesh deep dull red; few seed.

YEDO ICHI. Large, oblate; flesh dark brown; skin dark red; quality best.

HACHIYA. Very large, oblong, pointed; flesh deep yellow; skin red. Largest of all.

HYAKUME. Large; skin light buffish yellow; flesh dark brown. Perfectly free from astringency when only half ripe.

ZENGI. The smallest and earliest of all. Best shaped tree. Fruit yellowish red; seedy, but of fine quality.

Figs.

Price, 25 cents each.

BRUNSWICK (Purple).

ADRIATIC (White).

MAGNOLIA (White Smyrna).

BROWN TURKEY (Brown).

CELESTIAL (Blue).

GREEN ISCHIA.

Quinces.

The quince is very valuable for preserving, and for this purpose brings high prices in market. The tree is of dwarfish habit, and fine grained, close growth. Should have a top dressing of stable manure about the roots every year. The little care required is amply repaid by the rich fruit. They do best when not cultivated deep, and like a location like a back yard, but weeds and grass must not be allowed to grow around them. The north side of buildings preferred. Price, 35 cents.

Almonds.

While not regular bearers, they produce some good crops. Price, 25 cents.
SULTANA. The most popular commercial variety.
PRINCESS. Very thin shell; fine; rich.

Mulberries.

In this section a splendid combination tree; a handsome, fast-growing shade tree, and valuable also for the generous crop of fruit it yields with great regularity. They commence to ripen before the earliest peach or plum, and continue for six or eight weeks. Price, 35 cents.

ENGLISH. Large, sub-acid berry. Tree vigorous; earliest.

VICTORIA. A Russian seedling that originated with Mr. Onderdonk. He considers it, both in tree and berry, superior to any other Russian variety.

HICKS. (Everbearing.) Tree very vigorous and perfectly hardy. It produces immense quantities of fruit for two months.

WHITE HONEY. (Russian.) Delicate cream color; very sweet. Tree does not freeze. Originated with us.

TRAVIS. (Everbearing.) A magnificent tree. The original grows in Travis county, and has attained enormous size. Of uniform, rapid and symmetrical growth, very handsome and ornamental, the compact head making a dense shade. Large, delicious fruit; lasts about two months. We believe it will prove to be the best of all mulberries.

WHITE ENGLISH. Tree exactly like black English. Fruit creamy white; very large, productive, rare.

DOWNING. Fruit large. Tree very strong; stately grower.

NEW AMERICAN. Similar to Downing.

BURRELL. A very large wild variety found in Lampasas county. Awkward in growth.

STUBBS. A large, red or wine-colored berry of Georgia origin. Tree robust.

WILD MULBERRY. This is the handsome, umbrella-shaped variety growing wild over this section. It seems no seedlings of it have grown for thirty years. It is hard to graft, and young trees are awkward, but makes a long-lived, handsome shade. Prices: 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents; 6 to 8 feet, 75 cents.

DWARF MULBERRY. A pretty and valuable novelty. One-year-old trees are about two feet high, very heavy, stiff growth. Leaves larger than any other mulberry, and only about one inch apart, entirely hiding the limbs. Second year it begins to form a dense, round head. Said to produce immense crops of large berries. Price, 50 cents.

WEeping MULBERRY. This is one of the handsomest and hardiest of "weeping" trees. During growing season, one or more of the strongest shoots should be tied up to a tall stake (fishing pole). Prices: Small trees, 50 cents; 4 to 6 feet, with tops, 75 feet.

Pecans.

LARGE PAPER SHELL. Prices: Two-year-old trees, transplanted, 40 cents; one-year, 25 cents.

Grapes.

Cut the vine back to three or four buds. The roots should be cut back to three or four inches in length. Fill in with mellow soil and press it down firmly with the foot. Set stakes besides the vines, to which they should be tied after they have grown ten or twelve inches; this is all the support needed the first year. Let only one branch grow the first year, pinching off all others that may start. The second year, set 6-foot posts ten to twenty inches apart in the grape rows, and stretch strong galvanized wires about fifteen inches apart on these, making four wires. Cut back the vines to two buds and force to two shoots, forcing one in either direction on the lower wire. Afterward cut back from two-thirds to three-fourths of each year's growth, training the vines gradually to cover all the wires. Grape vines should be planted at least ten by twelve feet apart, and should be kept perfectly clear of grass and weeds.

Prices: Two-year vines or strong one-year, 15 cents; \$12 per 100.

CHAMPION. One of the earliest. Bunches medium, berries large, round; blue-black. Vine healthy and vigorous. June.

MOORE'S EARLY. Large, black, vigorous, healthy growing variety; very early, ripening in June.

DELAWARE. Bunches medium, berries medium to small, with very thin red or pink skin. A juicy, vinous and most delicate table grape. Vine a very prolific bearer; does best grafted on Mustang. July 15 to 31.

CONCORD. Bunches large; berries very large, blue-black, skin thin and juicy. A good grower and bearer. July 15.

NIAGARA. White, bunches larger than Concord; berries large, mostly round, light greenish white, with amber tint in the sun, thin-skinned, pulp dissolving, juicy, and with an aroma peculiarly its own. Very profitable around Galveston as a market grape, and valuable for table. July 15.

HERBEMONT. The best old grape for this section, growing vigorously on black land and producing fine crops. Fruit of medium size, dark purple, clusters large, heavily shouldered, compact. A good table grape and excellent for wine. July 15.

BLACK SPANISH. (Syn. Le Noir, Burgundy, Jacques, etc.). Berry of medium size, black, round, with no pulp, vinous, bunch large, compact, generally shouldered. This and Herbemont are our surest fruiting varieties.

GOETHE. Bunches medium, rather loose; berries large, pale amber, juicy, sweet, delicious. Late August.

CHASSELAS. Golden color. This grape is becoming very popular along the coast, and seems to succeed as far inland as San Antonio and Austin. Not thoroughly tested.

RULANDER. Rather small bunch and berry, but of delicious quality. Purplish black.

MALAGA. Very large bunch, and berry white or reddish white. Valuable only in western Texas.

I also grow a few of the following varieties:

FLAMING TOKAY,

CYNTHIANA,

IVES,

ZINFAZDEL,

MISSION (or EL PASO),

LINDLEY.

T. V. MUNSON'S AMERICAN GRAPES.

While I have not fully tested the grapes introduced by Prof. Munson, I have seen what I believe to be enough good points to warrant me in recommending my customers to plant some of the best of them. I offer at his prices the following, which I consider his best. They give a succession from July 1 to October. Named in order of ripening:

Brilliant, 25 cents. Beacon, 50 cents. Jaeger, 25 cents. Fern Munson, 50 cents. Rommel, 25 cents. America, 50 cents. Carman, 25 cents. Marguerite, 50 cents.

MUSTANG GRAPES FOR ARBORS.

"What fools these mortals be." I know many wild Mustang vines that appear to be a hundred years old. They will grow where any hardy tree will grow. There are many corners and walks about residences and barnyards that need shading, and for which the Mustang is more convenient than a tree, because it can be set at one side, out of the way. A few cheap posts and wire (barbed wire will do overhead) will enable it to make a good shade quicker than any long-lived tree. It sheds its leaves at one time and is not trashy. I sell them cheaper than wild ones can be dug. They grow from ten to twenty feet the first year.

One-year-old, 15 cents; \$1.50 dozen. Two-year-old, 20 cents; \$2.00 dozen.

Blackberries.

DALLAS BLACKBERRY. A native of Texas. Fruit very large and delicious; never fails. Grows as well with us as common sort do in Eastern Southern States, only the fruit is much larger and of finer flavor. We tried for more than thirty years to find a blackberry that would be uniformly successful in this section, and did not succeed until we found Dallas. It is perfectly adapted to our soil and climate. Those who plant and care for it will be certain to get year after year a bountiful supply of delicious berries, excellent for eating fresh, canning, preserving or making jam; and as this is one of the most wholesome of fruits grown, it is well worth the little expense and trouble its cultivation involves. Ripens after dewberries, and continues in fruit for four weeks. 75 cents per dozen; \$3 per hundred.

KITTATINNY. A fine, large, old standard variety, said to be better than Dallas on the plains. Price, 75 cents per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

SPAULDING. A new variety found in Gonzales county by the late Mr. Spaulding. Not fully tested, but very promising. Very early. Prices: \$1.00 per dozen; \$5.00 per 100. In planting blackberries, lay plants flat in furrows and cover entirely about three inches.

JORDAN. "Begins to ripen when Dallas is about half gone; one-third stronger growth; berries larger, and more of them." It is highly praised by those who have tested it. Originated in North Texas. Price, \$1 per fifteen; \$5 per 100.

ROBISON. Originated with Willard Robison, of Cisco, and has stood the test of that semi-arid climate, producing fine crops every year. Very vigorous, strong grower. Fruit firm, jet black, very best quality. Ripens earlier than Dallas. A truly valuable acquisition. Price, \$1 per fifteen; \$5 per 100.

Dewberries.

I cannot name a fruit so absolutely sure to bear every year and so perfectly free from insects and diseases. Being natives of our black and sandy prairie and timber lands, we should have looked to them for profit long before we did.

Plant all dewberries in rows four feet wide and two feet in the row, and cultivate thoroughly. They need no pruning or tying up. Lay plants flat and cover entirely in planting.

WILD OR MAMMOTH BLACK. There are many varieties, including Lucretia, that are almost identical. They are the well known large, delicious, early berry, ripening in April. Every family should have a patch. Price, 50 cents a dozen, \$2.50 a hundred.

WHITE DEWBERRY. Similar to above, but is a pale cream color. Very sweet. Price, 50 cents a dozen, \$2.50 a hundred.

AUSTIN-MAYES DEWBERRY. This is an enormous dewberry found in Denton county about ten years ago. It has borne amazing crops each year since discovered. It blooms later than wild dewberries and ripens later, or between their season and Dallas Blackberry, covering part of the season of each. Some of the berries measure an inch and three-quarters in length. All who see it buy plants. This is one thing I want every customer to plant. I can furnish "tip" plants at 50 cents a dozen, \$2.50 a hundred. There is generally a loss in planting them, and they ought not to be moved until February.

Prices: Large one-year vines that will bear some berries the first year, \$1.00 a dozen; \$5.00 a hundred.

LUCRETIA, WINDOM, BARTELES. These are dewberries that have become popular in Kansas, Iowa, and Illinois. Price same as Austin-Mayes.

MUCHEE, GRANDEE, LIME KILN, RACE TRACK, EXTRA, LONG BRANCH, ROCKLEDGE, DRISKILL, LOST BALL, EIGHT ELLS. These are varieties collected and named by the noble-hearted lover of fine fruits, Col. W. W. Haupt. He has been over twenty years collecting them. I visited his wonderful berry field during the ripening season and know for a fact it is the best collection on earth. I offer tip plants at \$1.00 a dozen, \$5.00 a hundred.

Currants.

Prices: \$1.00 per dozen; \$7.00 per 100.

RED DUTCH. An old, well known sort, good quality; medium berry, long bunch.

LEE'S PROLIFIC (Black). An English variety of superior quality; vigorous, productive.

Gooseberries.

Prices: \$1.00 a dozen; \$7.00 a hundred.

HOUGHTON. Pale red, sweet, tender, good, productive.

INDUSTRY. Large, dark red, strong, upright grower. Most successful English sort.

Raspberries.

Prices: 75 cents a dozen; \$5.00 a hundred.

GOLDEN QUEEN. Large, golden yellow; said to succeed over a large section of the country.

NEMAHA. A popular variety of high merit.

CUTHBERT. A strong, hardy, red variety. Said to succeed quite far South.

Strawberries.

Prices: 50 cents per dozen; \$2 per 100.

PARKER EARLE. Originated with James Nimon, of Denison, and is especially adapted to this climate. Plant very strong, healthy, and endures heat and cold better than any other variety. Berries uniformly large; dark scarlet. It makes friends wherever introduced. Other standard varieties, including *Hoffman*, *Smeltzer No. 2*, *Crescent*, *Wilson*, etc.

If you plant a hundred or more of the Mayes, or Austin Dewberry, and cultivate them, you will have each year as long as you live, all the berries you need for jams, preserves, and canning. I know of nothing better.

The following are some of the leading orchardists around Austin, and the approximate number of trees of all ages in their orchards:

Shannon Bros.	4800	Tom Houston	1200
E. W. Holler	3700	J. T. Rutledge	1100
Burke & Goodwin farm	2600	R. E. Teasdale	970
S. A. Posey estate	2500	W. J. Sneed	600
George W. Walling	2000	S. G. Yeargin	600
R. L. Wheless	2000	Austin Henry	600
J. J. Wheless	1700	R. W. Riley	500
N. V. Dittlinger	1600	W. H. Thaxton	500
Joseph Breck	1500	Charlie Roberts	500
W. W. & Dr. Frank Maxwell	1200	T. J. Houston	2300
V. A. Fenner	1250	Mr. Cahill	1000
E. L. Saunders	1200	Larue Noten	500

It is a pleasure for us to be able to claim all these men as liberal customers, and the majority of them as exclusively our customers. Such men can command and load fruit cars when they are needed. Over half of these trees are quite young, and only about twenty per cent. have reached their prime. In a few years Austin will export instead of import evaporated peaches, and their unequalled quality will make a demand for them.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

The country or suburban house that has its shade trees, its shrubbery, and its flowers, has hallowed memories to win back the hearts of those who wander from its walls, and brighten their darkest hour. The home that has no green spot and shade at its door will not be so endeared to its inmates as it otherwise would be. The condition of rural improvement is an index to the taste and general growth of refinement in any community. But ornamental planting not only increases the beauty, but adds greatly to the value of farms and homesteads. Take, for instance, two farms of equal size and quality, the one judiciously ornamented with trees, shrubs and flowers, the other without any of these beauties; and the one with the ornamental planting will command an advance of more than five times the cost of planting and attending to the trees and plants.

SHADE AND FLOWERING TREES.

JAPAN CATALPA. A rapid grower, attaining large size; very hardy. The large heart-shaped leaves often measure 10 inches across. In spring it is covered with large clusters of beautiful purplish white flowers. Valuable for shade about stock lots and on streets, as stock will not eat it. Prices: 6 to 7 feet, 35 cents; 7 to 9 feet, 50 cents.

IMPERIAL PAULOWNIA. From Japan. Leaves sometimes measuring 17 inches across; panicles of light blue flowers. A tree of very rapid growth; does best on sandy land. Prices: 4 to 6 feet, 50 cents; large trees, \$1 each.

SYCAMORE. Although generally round growing along water-courses, it is one of our most reliable and satisfactory shades for all kinds of soils and locations. Prices: Fine branched trees, 7 to 9 feet, 50 cents. Smaller trees, 25 and 35 cents.

UMBRELLA CHINA TREE. Too well known to require description; makes a fine shade quicker than any other tree. Prices: 3½ to 4 feet, single stem, 25 cents; 4 to 5 feet, 35 cents; 5 to 7 feet, well branched, 50 cents. Extra large, 75 cents and \$1.00.

LOMBARDY POPLAR. A quick growing tree of fine effect, vigorous, graceful, tall, slender and attractive. Prices: 5 to 7 feet, 25 cents; 7 to 10 feet, 50 cents.

SILVER-LEAVED POPLAR. Leaves bluish green on upper side, white on under side. When leaves are stirred by breezes the tree presents the appearance of being loaded with large white flowers. 50 cents.

COTTONWOOD. A delightful, quick growing shade tree. We offer only nursery-grown trees, which are straighter and much better rooted than those found wild. Prices: 5 to 7 feet, 35 cents; 7 to 10 feet, 50 cents.

ELM. Like our other native wild trees, the Elm is proving to be one of our best long lived shades. Prices: 5 to 6 feet, 35 cents; 6 to 8 feet, 50 cents.

BOX-ELDER. A well known beautiful shade. Seems to prefer deep soil. Prices: 25, 35 and 50 cents.

WILD MULBERRY. The native trees of our country are proving to be our most satisfactory shades. None are handsomer than the wild mulberry. Rapid grower, beautiful and long lived. Prices: 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents; 6 to 8 feet, 75 cents. (See Mulberries for fuller description.)

WEeping WILLOW. A grand old tree, with very long branches, that droop downward; produces a beautiful effect when planted in lawn. 35 cents.

FLOWERING WILLOW (*Chilopsis Linearis*). While this tree is commonly called a Willow, it does not belong to the Willow family. In appearance it is between a wild Willow and a Mesquite. They are natives of the dry section of western Texas and New Mexico. They bloom constantly from May until late fall, and in the extreme dry heat of summer they bloom most profusely. They grow on any soil, and are long lived. Nothing nicer for cemeteries. The lace-like flowers are about an inch and a half long, and are borne in clusters. There are three distinct colors. *Purple* (a lilac purple), *Lilac* (pale lilac, slightly mottled), *White* (pure crimped white). Price, 35 cents.

DOUBLE FLOWERING PEACH. Of this beautiful tree we offer three varieties, Pink, Crimson, and White. It is in bloom for three or four weeks in early spring. The blossoms resemble small sized double roses. Does not yield fruit. 35 cents.

GOLDEN DWARF PEACH. Grows from four to six feet high; fruit large and yellow, with red cheek. 35 cents.

PRUNUS PISSARDII. The most ornamental of the purple-leaved trees. During the growing season the leaves shade from dark purple to light crimson; when grown they become dark purple, which color they retain until the late autumnal frosts. The tree can be trained in handsome shapes, and yields pretty, bright purple fruit. (See Plums.) 25 cents.

FLOWERING SHRUBS.

ALTHEA. One of the most hardy flowering bushes. Does well wherever planted. Blooms almost constantly from spring to frost. We have both single and double varieties, of many colors, ranging through different shades of red, purple, pink, and white. Price, 25 cents.

CRAPE MYRTLE. One of the best known flowering shrubs. Hardy, and produces throughout the season beautiful bunches of fringed flowers. We grow pink, scarlet, and white. Price, 25 cents.

SPIRAEA (Bridal Wreath). One of the earliest flowering shrubs of the season, producing beautiful sprays and plumes of snow-white flowers. Begins to bloom in February and lasts into April. Single or Double. 25 cents.

SPIRAEA VAN HOUTTII. Considered by many the finest of the spiraeas. Large white flowers; a free blooming shrub of beautiful shape. 25 cents.

POMEGRANATE. Produces red flowers peculiar to itself; blooms all summer. I have six varieties, including single and double, of various shades, from coral red to light cream. The fruit is of considerable value. One new Texas seedling, the Jacobsen, is of great value for fruit. Price, 50 cents. All other varieties, 35 cents.

DEUTZIA CRENATA. The loveliest of the deutzias, and one of the prettiest flowers. Free growing; bears clusters of beautiful white flowers shaded with pink. 35 cents.

LYRUS JAPONICA (Burning Bush). Produces a great quantity of scarlet flowers before the leaves put out; a gorgeous sight in early spring. 35 cents.

DOUBLE-FLOWERING ALMOND, PINK AND WHITE. Grows two feet high, and is literally covered with miniature roses in early spring, before the leaves put out. 35 cents.

LILAC. Beautiful clusters of purple or white flowers, bloom in early spring. Purple, 25 cents; white, 50 cents.

PHILADELPHUS (Mock Orange). Commonly known as Syringa. 35 cents.

HONEYSUCKLES AND HARDY CLIMBERS.

WISTERIA. A beautiful vigorous climber that bears transplanting well. Produces large clusters of bluish-purple, pea-shaped flowers. We offer all of the best varieties, in fine two-year-old vines. 35 cents.

TRUMPET CREEPER. A clinging vine of rampant growth; clings to wood or stone walls or trees; very hardy; produces clusters of long, trumpet-shaped, orange-scarlet flowers from early spring until late fall. 25 cents.

RED CORAL HONEYSUCKLE. A magnificent, rich climber; often blooms every month in the year, producing a profusion of bright flowers. 35 cents.

EVERBLOOMING HONEYSUCKLE. Similar to red coral, but not so dark red. Blooms every day in the year except for a few days after hard freezes. 25 cents.

EVERGREEN HONEYSUCKLE. Strong-growing; a perfect evergreen, and an abundant bloomer; very fragrant; flowers open white, changing to yellow. 25 cents.

JAPAN GOLDEN HONEYSUCKLE. A beautiful evergreen vine with a dark green foliage, netted and mottled with gold; flowers white and very desirable. 35 cents.

EVERGREENS.

GOLDEN ARBOR-VITAE. One of the finest evergreens for this section. It is of compact, uniform, vigorous and thrifty growth, succeeding in dryest locations. Always retains its pyramidal form, and ranks as the most beautiful of the arbor-vitae family. Pure bright green color. Fine specimens, 50 cents per foot.

CHINESE ARBOR-VITAE. The well known open-growing variety, the most vigorous of all. Bears our drouths with impunity and succeeds where all others fail. Fine for fast growing screens, wind-breaks, etc. For stately trees the trunk should be kept trimmed until 8 or 10 feet high. Prices: Fine straight specimens, 25 cents per foot; common grade for hedges, 10 to 20 cents per foot.

ROSEDALE ARBOR-VITAE. A hybrid between Golden Arbor-Vitae and Retinospora squarrosa. Very compact growth, with the sugar-loaf form of Golden Arbor-Vitae, but with fine, cedar-like foliage of a bluish cast, resembling that of the Retinosporas. Makes a beautiful ornament; perfectly hardy and of vigorous growth. 50 cents per foot.

PYRAMIDAL CYPRESS. A most beautiful evergreen of rapid, upright, shaft-like form. A handsome ornament for either lawn or cemetery. 25 cents per foot.

HORIZONTAL CYPRESS. Similar to the Pyramidal in foliage, but throws its branches well out, making a stately pyramidal tree; grows to large size. 40 cents per foot.

RED CEDAR. Our trees are all nursery grown, well rooted, and of handsome shapes the finest varieties. They are thoroughly adapted to this section, and seldom die in transplanting. 25 cents per foot.

TREE-BOX. A beautiful dark green, glossy leaved evergreen shrub. Easily transplanted and generally attains an age of 100 years. Fine for single specimens and for hedges. Prices: Fine sheared specimens, 50 cents per foot; small ones for hedges, \$5 to \$15 per 100.

EUONYMOUS JAPONICA. A very hardy evergreen that will grow ten feet high under favorable circumstances. Round, shiny green leaves. Easy to transplant. Can be sheared into any shape. Small plants for hedges, \$5 to \$10 per 100. Nice specimens, one to two feet, 25 to 50 cents.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET.—Probably the most satisfactory hedge for general use. Rarely dies in transplanting. Prices: One to two feet, \$4 a 100; two to three feet, bushy, \$5 a hundred.

JAPAN PRIVET (*Ligustrum Japonica*). A stronger, coarser growth than the California; larger and darker green leaves. When trained to a single stem it makes a unique and beautiful little shade tree. Prices: From 1 to 6 feet, 20 cents to \$1.50.

TRAILING JUNIPER. A dark green cedar that spreads out over the ground. Very hardy and long lived. Nothing nicer for cemetery. Price, 50 and 75 cents.

VARIEGATED CEDAR. A beautiful cedar with white twigs mingled with the green. Hardy. Price, 6 to 8 inches, 50 cents.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA. Beautiful, hardy, long-lived tree. They are blooming beautifully on various locations around Austin. Price, 40 cents per foot.

CAPE JESSAMINE. Not hardy northwest of Austin. Two feet, 50 cents; smaller size, 35 cents.

EVERBLOOMING ROSES.

For outdoor planting I consider these the cream of the world. All are hardy outdoors, and will bloom from April until frost, if given sufficient attention to keep them growing. I sell large, fine bushes that stand at least one year in the field after coming out of the greenhouse, and all have bloomed and will commence blooming in early spring after planting. The best time to transplant roses is near the first of February, but they can be safely moved in November and December. Prices: 35 cents each; 3 for \$1.00; \$4.00 a dozen.

WHITE ROSES.

BRIDE. Well known standard. Often shows pink on outside of petals; robust grower.

KAISERINA AUGUSTA VICTORIA. Certainly the finest white rose for this section. It is the one rose that is superb in both bud and open rose. Buds are very long and open slowly into a very full pearl white rose, free from blight or blemish.

CORNELIA COOK. One of the finest;

large handsome buds.

SNOW FLAKE. Purest white; globular.

THE QUEEN. Blooms very early; free from pink shading.

MARIE GUILLOT. Extremely handsome; large.

WHITE MALMAISON. (Crown Princess Victoria.) Large, full, snowy white; firm petals; heavy green foliage.

WHITE LA FRANCE. Like Pink La France, but nearly white; very large.

WHITE CLIMBERS.

LA MARQUE. Free grower; long lived; pure white.

ESTELLA PRADEL. Flowers and buds of fine form, in clusters. Very hardy; always in bloom.

MARTHA WASHINGTON (or Mary Washington). Perhaps the hardiest and most constant bloomer of white climbers. Roses pure white, medium size.

WICHURIANA. (Memorial Rose.) Absolutely hardy; will grow without attention; single pure white flowers.

MANDA'S TRIUMPH. Large clusters of double white flowers; sweetly scented.

WHITE RAMBLER. (Thalia.) Similar to Crimson Rambler, but pure white; perhaps is not a constant bloomer.

PINK ROSES.

- LA FRANCE. For hardiness, beauty, odor and constant blooming, this old rose is hardly excelled; very large, double.
- DUCHESSE OF ALBANY. (Red La France.) Similar to La France, but much darker; grows taller; very fine.
- MADAME CAROLINE TESTONT. Very strong grower. Half the buds are globular and half are long, pointed with petals elegantly recurved. A sound, rich, pink color.
- DUCHESSE DE BRABANT. An old, hardy, popular variety.
- BON SILENE. Exquisite buds; when open, the color is shaded from very light to dark pink.
- MADAME SCHWARTZ. Very attractive; white, flushed with pink.
- MAMAN COCHET. Strong grower; large size; buds very long.
- CHAMPION OF THE WORLD. One of the rankest growers and most constant bloomers to be found; it makes friends.
- MALMAISON. Large; light or shell pink; very double, cupped. Leaves thick and glossy.
- CLOTHILDE SOUPERT. Absolutely hardy and always in bloom. Very profuse in clusters; flowers medium size; outer petals almost white; rich pink in center.
- PINK SOUPERT. Similar to above in size and form, but of solid pink color.

PINK CLIMBERS.

- PINK RAMBLER. (Euphrosyne.) Similar to Crimson Rambler, but a pink color, shading to rose. (May not be a constant bloomer.)
- PINK ROAMER. A cross with Sweet Briar. Rich, luxurious foliage. Flowers single; bright, rich pink.

RED ROSES.

- METEOR. Very dark red, double; popular.
- QUEEN'S SCARLET. Brilliant, dazzling red, and the most constant bloomer. Hardy, semi-double.
- LOUIS PHILLIPE. Dark red; fine for bedding.
- PAPA GONTIER. Blood red; noted for its long, pointed buds.
- BRIDESMAID. A rank grower. Buds long and very from red to dark pink.
- CRIMSON BEDDER. One of the finest large, glowing, red roses. Will be universally planted.
- DINSMORE. Might be called a Crimson La France. Hardy, very large, double. Truly a valuable rose.
- AMERICAN BEAUTY. Very large, cup shaped rose on stiff, bushy stem; color varies from a bright, rosy red to purple red. There is no substitute for American Beauty.

RED CLIMBERS.

- REINE MARIE HENRIETTE. The best known old red climber; still hard to name a better one.
- EMPRESS OF CHINA. This new rose from China is gaining friends fast. Rank grower and freest bloomer. Soft red or dark pink. Blooms from very early to very late.
- CLIMBING METEOR. Said to be what its name indicates.
- UNIVERSAL FAVORITE. Another of the Wichuriana hybrids. Double, rose color.
- CRIMSON RAMBLER. Hardy, luxuriant foliage; large clusters in spring; of medium brilliant roses; not ever-blooming.

YELLOW ROSES.

- CLOTH OF GOLD. Well known; popular.
- PEARL OF THE GARDEN. One of the largest and most popular.
- SAFRANO. Fawn color, handsome, reliable.
- SUNSET. Healthy grower; long buds; color varies from bleached canary to sulphur yellow.
- R. E. LEE. A sure bloomer; desirable in every collection. Peculiar rich yellow color.
- SOLFATERRE. Peculiar, rich shade.
- ETOILE DE LYON. Very hardy, sure; foliage heavy and rich, pure yellow.
- NOSELLE. (Yellow Soupert.) A polyantha that is being highly praised; white, shading to yellow.

YELLOW CLIMBERS.

MARECHAL NEIL. Very large, deep yellow; fine in bud and open. Price on own roots, 35 cents. I also grow some budded on Seven Sisters and other hardy roses, which are worth 50 cents and 75 cents according to size.

W. A. RICHARDSON. Remarkably

hardy. Buds are pointed and of a light canary color on outside and intensely rich yellow inside. Very unique.

YELLOW RAMBLER. Similar to Crimson Rambler, but a fine shade of yellow.

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES.

GIANT OF BATTLES. Brilliant crimson, large and double; a strong, vigorous grower. Highly esteemed.

PAUL NEYRON. Dark pink color, of fine form and very large, often four inches in diameter. One of the best and most vigorous roses of its kind.

PIUS IX. Fiery crimson, very large and full, flat form. Free-blooming and hardy.

GEN. JACQUIMENOT. Hardy, very large, crimson.

MARSHALL P. WILDER. Brilliant fiery crimson.

VICK'S CAPRICE. A peculiar pink rose with every petal striped with white; large.

SEVEN SISTERS (Multiflora). A climber of most rampant growth; hard to kill. Immense clusters of flowers,

varying in color from crimson to bluish white.

BALTIMORE BELLE (Climber). Pale bluish, sometimes almost white, variegated with carmine; a very strong grower. Has been popular for many years.

WHITE MOSS. One of the best of the family, flowering in clusters, buds heavily mossed, very fragrant; a strong growing, free-blooming sort, yielding clusters of snow-white flowers and buds. 50 cents.

PINK MOSS. Perfectly hardy. Perhaps the finest of all moss roses. 35 cents each.

In addition to the above list of roses I have about fifty of best varieties including many of the new introductions.

BULBS AND GRASSES.

CANNAS. Twenty best varieties, embracing all colors. Once planted, always there. Constant bloomers during summer and fall. Price: strong bulbs, 25 cents; \$2 per dozen—of twelve varieties.

LEMON GRASS. Dark green, grows two feet high. Has a very fragrant, delightful lemon odor. Makes a pleas-

ant tea. Recommended for medicinal qualities. 25 cents.

ZEBRA GRASS. Grows four feet tall and bears a pretty plume; nice for winter bouquets. Blades green with white bar across them. 25 cents.

PAMPAS GRASS. Grows five feet high. Grand white plumes. 50 cents.



MY ORCHARD PLOW.

See Cut on Back Cover.

I have always been a strong believer in the frequent cultivation of orchards, and, like the balance of humanity, I pay attention to what I believe in, and if my theory is correct, as the years go by I become more positive in my convictions.

There seems to be a disposition on the part of nearly all tree planters to cultivate everything else before the orchard. A man will dig a hole in the grass in his yard, plant a tree, and at the end of the first season, when he sees that the longest new limb on the tree is not over four inches, he will blame the drouth, and never for a moment does he think that all the year the grass roots have been reaching down twice as far as any root on the tree, and that they have rushed in and occupied every inch of ground among the tree roots.

During the months of May and June the roots of a corn stalk will, perhaps, take possession of twice as much ground as a newly planted fruit tree. No good farmer allows the corn stalk to battle with a lot of weeds and grass, and yet a large per cent. of them compel their trees to do so. If three or four large weeds are allowed to grow around a newly planted tree they are almost sure to kill it during the dry summer, but if you plant a dozen trees around a weed they check its growth very little.

If a man would put a cow on an acre of pasture land, where she could live a whole year, and then put in a dozen head of grass-eating hogs and expect to find a fine, fat cow at the end of the year, he would be imitating the actions of some tree planters.

Scientific experiments have established the fact that trees get their best food from near the surface, and especially bearing trees. My own experience and observation teach the same, hence I do not approve of deep cultivation in an orchard after the first year.

I believe in cultivating my orchard during the winter, as the loose soil on top of the ground will be a non-conductor of heat, and to a small extent keep the ground cold in the spring, but my first motive in winter cultivation is to destroy insects and their eggs that are lying in the ground ready to come out in the spring.

A brick laid before a fire soon gets hot, but if it is ground into dust the heat will not penetrate through it. Same with hard and loose ground.

Moisture can not climb up through dry dust, hence I would cultivate my orchard all spring and summer, whether any weeds grew or not.

Frequent cultivation in the old way means expense, hence a necessity for a cheap method. "Necessity is the mother of invention." (Americans are the fathers.)

I designed the plow shown on back of Catalogue, and its work has been gratifying to a degree beyond expression. I first used one that cut four feet, but now use one that cuts five feet, and as I never let the ground get hard or baked, one horse pulls it two or three inches deep, though in killing weeds on land already broken, and in pulverizing land for nursery stock, I work two horses to it, and, when necessary, throw a cushion on it and have the man ride it, resting his feet on the braces.

It leaves the ground perfectly level, and leaves no hard streaks by which moisture may escape. The A. and M. Experiment Stations say that the Campbell system of cultivation is correct and profitable. The use of this plow ought to make it doubly so. Texas orchards, above those of any other State, must be cultivated. Thorough cultivation will double their yield.

The plow is made by taking a bar of steel one-fourth of an inch thick, three inches wide, and nearly ten feet long. Nearly five feet in the middle is drawn down to a sharp edge, which gives a straight blade of four feet and six inches up at each end. Then the steel is bent into the shape shown in the photo, and clamped on to any simple beam with a bolt below and one above it. Braces are bolted on from near the ends up toward the front end of the beam. There is a piece of three-quarter water pipe curved back at lower end, clamped on to the front end of the beam, which makes it run easier; in fact, it will run without any hand on it.

A rod with head counter-sunk runs from the back edge of the blade near the center, through the steel on one side of the beam, with a nut on upper end, which prevents the blade from springing down in the middle. Set the plow as far back on beam as possible, and give it ten or fifteen degrees pitch.

I want every man in Texas who has an orchard to have his blacksmith make him one of these plows. When I see Texas orchards better cultivated I shall be fully repaid.

In a young orchard this plow annihilates every weed, and in large trees it reaches further under than any other plow. When I was growing up the thought

of plowing the orchard drove away all happiness, and the bark that was rubbed off drove away my father's happiness. A boy can run this, and the single-tree never touches a tree. It commends itself to the lazy man, because the job doesn't last long, and is easy, and it commends itself to the pushing, industrious man, because he can kill every weed in his orchard in a few hours and get at other work.

Budding 300,000 peach trees in Austin Nursery
The men sit on wagons with shades and push them backward
Capitol Dome shows 3 miles south. From Photo. Sep. 1896



Directions for Planting.

When trees are received, if they can not be planted immediately, they should be unpacked, set in a trench, mellow earth thrown around them and thoroughly wet. If trees are frozen when received, the whole bundle should be laid in a trench and entirely covered with earth until the weather moderates. It is best for the ground to be thoroughly plowed before the trees are received. When it can not be plowed, dig holes ten or twelve inches deep and two feet across. When a plow can be used the holes are easily dug by throwing out two or three furrows, and shoveling out the dirt where the trees are to stand. Holes made in this way are better than when dug on level ground, for the ditch prevents the water from standing around the trees. To plant fruit trees, cut off all small fibrous roots close and cut the larger roots from two to four inches long. Throw in or take out soil until the tree stands about an inch deeper than it did in the nursery. Then throw in soil until roots are covered, and pour in a bucket of water, shaking the tree. Then fill in the balance of soil and press firmly with the foot. Then cut the tree off from 10 to 14 inches from the ground. Frequent and thorough cultivation with plow and hoe, especially for the first year, is almost absolutely necessary.

To prevent rabbits from injuring young trees, we would suggest that either straw or corn stalks be tied around each tree to a height of about one foot early in fall. Old newspapers will answer the same purpose, and either may be left on during the summer to partly shade the trunks of the trees. This is the only absolute safe way to protect trees from these pests. Do not make a horse-lot or calf-pasture of your orchard.

Distances for Planting.

Standard Apples.....	20 to 25 feet apart each way
Standard Pears, on Japan roots	20 to 30 " " " "
Peaches, Plums, Apricots, etc.....	16 to 20 " " " "
Blackberries and Dewberries.....	2 to 3 x 5 " " " "
Strawberries	2x2 or 1½ x 3 " " " "

Number of Trees or Plants to an Acre.

1 foot apart each way	43,560 plants	14 feet apart each way	223 plants
2 feet " " " "	10,890 " "	16 " " " "	170 " "
4 " " " "	2,722 " "	18 " " " "	130 " "
6 " " " "	1,210 " "	20 " " " "	108 " "
8 " " " "	680 " "	25 " " " "	69 " "
10 " " " "	435 " "	30 " " " "	48 " "
12 " " " "	302 " "	Dewberries, 2½ x 4	4356

Mr. F. T. Ramsey—I have a full crop of fruit on most varieties. Even my little yearlings got of you are, most of them, too full. It is of them I want to write especially. They are a sight to behold. I will mention them in the order of their crop. Of the plums, the McCartney (you will remember you sent me 12 new plums for trial; they came so late they did not make as good growth as the others) surpasses anything I ever saw. They are hanging in ropes like the Ohio Prolific and are nearly as large as Burbank, and the handsomest specimens I have ever seen. Indian Chief a close second, then Wooten.

J. R. ALLEN, Belton, Texas.

May 11, 1898.

I buy small seedling Peach Seed. No large seed of any kind wanted, as but few will grow. A seed from a grafted or budded tree is as good as any, if it is a variety like the old Spanish or seedling strain of Peaches.

You remember the fruit trees that were your favorites when you were a child. Plant an orchard that your children may have the same blessed recollections when they are grown and gone from the old home. You are older and your system does not so keenly crave fruit, but they want it every day. What luxury is so cheap as fresh fruit and berries?

AUSTIN FRUIT.

[From the Austin Statesman, July 12, 1896.]

Mr. F. T. Ramsey returned yesterday morning from the Fruit Palace at Tyler, where, under close competition, he won the first premium for the best collection of plums, best collection of Japan plums, best collection of New Texas plums, the best new plum, and various other minor premiums.

Last week he attended the Coast Fair and Fruit Palace at Dickinson, and captured first premium on collections of peaches and plums and twenty-five other first premiums.

These facts speak in very plain language of the merits of the fruit land around Austin, and of Mr. Ramsey's knowledge of varieties suited to our section. These circumstances rather confirm the joke that some of his friends told, in which they said that the F. T. in his name stands for Fruit Tree Ramsey. Many Austin people are surprised to hear he has the largest and most complete stock of fruit trees in the State and is booking many wholesale orders.



THE GLEANER CO.

MY ORCHARD PLOW.

AT WORK IN FOUR-YEAR-OLD ORCHARD.

For description, see pages 27 and 28.